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VOL. IV NO. 118 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
23rd May	Namur * ..	7000	....	....
3rd ,,	Saxon ..	9000	Kashgar ..	9000
30th ,,	Sardhana ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,,	Arabia ..	6000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th ,,	Nagova ..	7000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
23th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
13th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination
20th May	Lhasa ..	Resume direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
23rd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.
*27th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra.
24th June	Dilwara ..	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 23rd May	Malda ..	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

Singie	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

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CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE,
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SHIPPING.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9207		21st June

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	700	90	482	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

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Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Fotomi Maru..	M. Fujio	3412	15th May	5th May
Mevori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	16th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
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(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure
Java Maru ..	4409	S. Yanagi	15th May	23rd May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

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Agent.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASEEDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Mengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ELLISSON & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay—Last two years ago supplied me servants I was satisfied with them. Please send me a butler. Mrs. C. Laythrope, Lonavla. 4120

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WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—Two lever weighted FINISHING MANGLES, one cotton bowl and one brass bowl. 56" wide or above. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4143

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE for a hospital for women and children. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4133

WANTED—A MASTER & A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4135

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK, knowing English Gujrati, Typewriting and Book-keeping, for Ladies' Committee, Famine Relief Fund. Apply sharp to the HONORARY SECRETARY Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Khatau Makanji Buildings Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4136

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED—for the Dufferin Hospital, Darbhanga Raj, a qualified LADY DOCTOR.

The salary of the post is Rs. 150 per mensem, with free quarters, and private practice is allowed.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to

Lt.-Col. E. HAROLD BROWN, I.M.S., (Ret.)
4, Harington Street, Calcutta. 4141

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p.m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED—a LADY GRADUATE, preferably one trained as a teacher for the post of the Lady Principal of a Girls' High School at Allahabad.

A lady who has passed the Intermediate or first arts examination of an Indian University with mathematics as one of the subjects.

A lady having a competent knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi to teach up to the Matriculation standard.

A lady having a competent knowledge of Persian and Urdu to teach up to the Matriculation standard.

Apply early stating qualifications, terms and references to

The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Association for the Higher Education of Indian Women in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad. 4140

WANTED

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

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FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 31st May 1916 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the following boats belonging to the Collector of Salt Revenue: —

No.	Name.	Description.	When built.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Draft.
1	Eagle ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	37	4′ 6″ Ford. 5′ 0″ Aft.
2	Evelyn ..	Do. ..	1891	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
3	Falcon ..	Do. ..	1876	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	36	3′ 0″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
4	Osprey ..	Fore and Aft rigged Schooner.	1873	45′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	24	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
5	Petrel ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	35′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	10	4′ 0″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
6	Seagull ..	Do. ..	1877	55′ 0″	12′ 0″	..	36	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
7	Swallow ..	Do. ..	1898-99	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
8	Pilot ..	Country Rigging	1877	47′ 2″	11′ 6″	3′	13	3
9	Thana Gig ..	Do. ..	1902	27′ 5″	6′ 5″	2′	3	1¾

Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within fortnight of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within a fortnight of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.

Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this Yard.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April 1916.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of the Bhavnagar Darbar the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby gives notice that

(1) The Venisuanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Bhavnagar having failed to repay large sums of money due to the Darbar in spite of due notice being served on them it has been ordered by Hazur Tharao No. 176, dated 13th May 1916, to recover the money from the Mills and other property belonging to the Company.

(2) Under the above order the aforesaid Mill, its machinery, buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both movable and immovable which legally belong to the said Company and which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State are to be sold. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is leasehold ground leased by the Darbar to the Mill Company.

(3) So notice is hereby given that those desiring to purchase the above property should send sealed tenders to the Undersigned. Sealed tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 18th June 1916, at 11-0 a.m.

(4) Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees twenty-five thousand). The deposit should be in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of an equivalent market value.

(5) The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

(6) These tenders shall be opened by the Mukhya Dewan Saheb of the Bhavnagar State immediately after 11.0 a.m. on the 13th June 1916, when tenderers or their duly authorised Agents should be present.

(7) The tender considered fit for acceptance shall be submitted to the Darbar Huzur for proper sanction.

(8) On a tender being passed the tenderer shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his tender.

(9) Tenderers whose tenders have not been accepted shall have their deposits returned.

(10) The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper conveyance deed has been signed.

(11) On proper conveyance being made and the money being fully paid into the Darbar Treasury the Darbar shall hand over the Mill and its property to the purchaser.

(12) Terms and conditions of sale shall be shown in the Controller's Office on any day during office hours.

(13) Arrangements shall be made by the undersigned for any one who applies to see the Mill and all property belonging to the same.

(14) According to the Agents' statement the Mill contains 310 looms and 19,600 spindles. Detailed list of machinery, &c., can be seen in the undersigned's office any day during office hours. Every care has been taken to prepare a complete list, but the Darbar can take no responsibility for the same. Tenderers must personally see and assure themselves.

A. P. PATTANI,
Controller of State Accounts.
Bhavnagar, Dated 13th May, 1916. 4116.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that by an agreement entered into between the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, Chhindwara and Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia of Bombay on the 9th day of April, 1913, the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, have agreed to sell the whole output of the manganese ore of the Netra Mine in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces, to Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia of Bombay. Under the terms of the aforesaid agreement no one has a right to purchase any ore from the said mine from the Netra Manganese Company. Any contract for the sale of the ore from the said mine made by the Netra Manganese Company will be void as against Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia who will not recognize such contracts as binding upon them.

N. K. KELKER,
Pleader,
for Messrs. Khimji Kantharia,
Bombay.
Dated Balaghat, the 14th May, 1916. 4125

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Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the building, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. James & Co., and situate at the corner of Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Building, Fort the following stock such as:—

Rolled gold coral muffchains, scarf pins, buttons, charms, Chinese gilt bracelets, buckles, purses, silverware, such as buckles, cigarette and card cases, pouches, brooches, lockets, photo frames, mounted looking glasses, brushes, combs, candle sticks, sugar pots, milk pots, vases, umbrella handles, gold ware, such as rings, studs, links, hair pins, hat pins, photo pendants, charms, scarf pins, ear-rings, and electroplatedware, such as centre pieces, spoons, forks, knives, sets of buttons, jam pots, biscuit jars, marble letter box, jewel pads, watches, imitation necklaces, rich show cases, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Catalogues are published and the goods is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1916.

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About 100 tons Moulmin selected teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian First Class teak squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
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Bombay, 18th May, 1916.

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A rich girl and a waitress create funny situations through changing places, but the poor one wins a rich husband and the other gets back the man she loved but quarrelled with.

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Through disobeying medical instructions a man runs wild and is challenged to two duels, but, by means of an electric battery his doctor disposes of both opponents very funnily.

THE RISE AND FALL OF OFFICER 13.

While courting the cook a policeman leaves his uniform in the street. First a good man and then a bad one borrow the clothes without his knowledge. He gets praised for the heroism but dismissed the force for the robbery.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

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IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CABS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

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WILL STAGE:—

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th May, 1916.

the famous Sangit Comedy

SOUBHADRA

and

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By Mr. Kolhatkar

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
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NEWEST AEROPLANES.

THE FOUR TYPES.

VARIETY OF EMPLOYMENT.

Twenty months of war have enabled us to establish for flying doctrines founded on experience, writes Mr. George Prade in "The Times." The present article concerns itself specially with aeroplanes in relation to their various modes of employment in modern warfare. Three general ideas emerge from the facts, and may serve to guide us in this study:—

(1) As military operations develop we find more numerous uses for the aeroplane.

(2) At one time, with a view to simplification, the unification of types was thought of. It now appears, on the contrary, that in order to get the best results it is important to specialize different types of aeroplanes for different uses.

(3) Finally, technical rules of construction are being established day by day which show that, below a certain power of motor and certain dimensions of apparatus, as well as above a certain power of motor and certain dimensions of apparatus, there is no aeroplane of practical use. Let us examine these three ideas.

As the operations at present in progress develop it is seen that the aeroplane is suitable for all kinds of work. With fixed fronts, transforming the two armies in presence into real siege armies, whose services behind the lines are stationary, and with no limit to the development of material, this multiplication of the uses of the aeroplane becomes really prodigious. It is from the air that artillery fire is regulated, after the airmen have reconnoitred and photographed the enemy's positions, taken the plan of their trenches, and discovered the importance and the emplacement of his batteries. It is from the air that the arrival of reinforcements by rail or motor-car is signalled. By means of aerial bombardments attempts are made to cut or at least disorganize the enemy's communications. These attempts are made even on the base railway stations, and, further still, on the factories and powder magazines whence come the munitions. During the battle the aeroplane flies above the troops and regulates the lengthening of the fire as the assaulting forces advance. In addition it is necessary to secure the mastery of the air by preventing the adversary from doing the same as ourselves in the air, and protecting our own machines from the enemy. As fighting machines we have the chasing aeroplane and the counterchaser, which attack and defend the working aeroplanes and the captive balloons which watch and act as police day and night over towns and principal centres of production, protecting them from enemy aeroplanes and dirigibles.

FOUR PRINCIPAL CLASSES.

Constructors first thought of building an almost unique type of aeroplane, which would serve for all these uses. The advantages of this unification were obvious; greater facility of production, of repair, and of apprenticeship. Unfortunately it was a Utopian idea, and had to be abandoned. Just as it is impossible to have one single type of ship, and it has been found necessary to create different types for different functions, necessitating specific qualities of speed, tonnage, armament, and defence, so it has been found necessary to create different types of aeroplanes.

Certain of the functions which I have just enumerated demand, in fact, qualities which not only differ but are opposed to each other, and practially exclude one another. Thus, the ideal apparatus for regulating artillery fire would be one capable of perfect immobility above the points to be observed. A "chaser," on the contrary, calls for the greatest possible speed. Now, in aviation, the lowest speed without falling is always in relation to the greatest speed—it is roughly equivalent to 50 per cent. of the maximum speed. The incompatibility of these two solutions is apparent. In the same way a "bomb-dropper" must above all be a weight-lifter, a quality entailing considerable wing surface, and consequently low speed and a certain difficulty in manoeuvring.

On the other hand, it was impossible to increase to infinity the types of machines, because we have neither an infinity of models nor of motors, and the qualities of an aeroplane are first of all determined by the power and weight of its motor. A compromise was therefore arrived at by the selection of four principal types of aeroplanes, which are, according to their uses—(1) scouting aeroplanes; (2) artillery observation aeroplanes; (3) bomb-droppers; battleplanes. Each of these types is divided into sub-types, ranging from what may be called the minimum of utilization to the maximum of utilization.

SCOUTS.

They are employed for the examination of the enemy sector, first by the eye of the observer, and afterwards by means of photography. At the beginning of the war these aeroplanes were obliged to have a large sphere of action. With trench warfare this range of action has been much reduced. It is therefore not necessary for them to carry much petrol. Their principal qualities are: great manoeuvring facility, in order to escape from enemy artillery fire, and great climbing power, to escape from enemy chasers, for, considering the essential irregularity of their missions, it is almost impossible to supply them with convoys of fighting planes to protect them. They should have on board a camera with special lens, a machine-gun able to fire in all directions for self-protection, and, finally, a wireless installation specially useful in signalling the advance of troops during important battles. The scouting aeroplanes is the least specialized of all machines. It is the machine which requiries the greatest number of average qualities and especially great facilities for starting from and landing on all kinds of ground. Biplanes of about 43ft. spread of wing, with motors of from 80 to 150 h.p., are employed in this work.

ARTILLERY DIRECTION.

The ideal instrument for directing artillery fire would be a kite which could be sent up and brought down at will, and would remain motionless above the enemy target. The apparatus must be able to fly slowly and permit the observer to look in all directions, for it is not a question of taking photographs. The observer must be able to tell where every shell falls, and by wireless immediate regulate the fire of the battery. At the same time he must escape the enemy's artillery fire and the attacks of chasers—attacks rendered all the easier by the fact that the artillery observation plane does not leave its sector, and the enemy knows where to find it. The apparatus should therefore be light, small, able to climb rapidly a good aircraft in all winds, with an observer enjoying the utmost freedom. Consequently use should be made of small biplanes with a wing spread of about 30 ft., furnished with two light and powerful rotary motors. The observation seat might be slightly protected, but it is needles to over-arm the apparatus. The artillery officer has no time to see whether he is about to be attacked. He passes slowly and continuously over the target he is surveying. On the other hand, as his itinerary is fixed, nothing is easier than to protect him by means of a chaser, turning above him and dominating in advance the adversary bent on attacking him.

BOMB-DROPPERS.

The bomb dropper is the Dreadnought of the air. At the same time one must not be misled by the apparent ease of indefinitely increasing its size. There comes a moment when the degree of usefulness decreases in proportion to the increase in power. This is where a halt must be called. It is better to distribute the same weight of bombs over a greater number of machines, for by doing we obtain greater security, augment the accuracy and rapidity of the bomb-dropping and add to the chances of escape from the enemy. The bomb dropping aeroplane must include among its qualities a certain minimum of speed, climbing power and manoeuvring capacity to enable it to escape from the fire of anti-air guns. As for chasers, bomb-droppers must not be expected to defend themselves against these. They must be escorted by squadrons which have nothing else to do, composed of machines in which the weight carried does not consist of bombs, but of guns and munitions. Bombarding fleets always include several squadrons, operating on well determined itineraries known in advance at fixed hours. Thus convoying them is easy. It has been found possible to group in this way 50 machines, which flying in a triangle like wild duck, have gone as far as the large cities of South Germany—Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Mannheim.

These machines must therefore have very powerful motors—200 h. p.—a large range of action and large fuselage, permitting the wellaimed dropping of bombs by special apparatus. Thus should also carry a machine-gun. This is the most difficult machine to construct, and the task of he who pilots it is ungrateful and perilous—long raids over enemy territory.

THE BATTLE-PLANE.

This is the latest product of military aviation, and it is easy to understand why. In aerial warfare one first of all attempts to make use of one's own aeroplanes. After that one tries to prevent the enemy from doing the same. This gave rise to the creation of the "chaser" a light aeroplane, rapid, climbing very quickly, so as to dominate the adversary—a favourable position in aerial combat. Finally came counter-chasers, whose object is to defend working aeroplanes—that is scouting planes artillery directing planes, and bomb-droppers—against enemy chasers. These aeroplane are of the same type as chasers, simply rendered more redoubtable by their armament.

Aeroplanes of the fighting type cannot be large, a condition which limits their artillery and its calibre. Most of them do not exceed a ton in weight. They are the only single-seated type. The plot is at the same time the gunner. A two-seated apparatus would be preferable. The smaller the machine the better, provided it can carry a sufficient armament and is built in such a way as to permit firing in every direction.

SHARKS IN THE HOOGHLY.

THREE MORE CAPTURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Remarkable prevalence of sharks in the Hooghly near Calcutta still continues and in the past two days three more sharks have been captured in the river near the bathing ghats in the northern quarter of the town. Two were netted, while the third was hooked by a fisherman. The one caught on Monday evening at Hatkhola ghat was the biggest measuring over six feet. Usual rewards were given to the captors by the Commissioner of Police.

One Karam Hussain who posed as an alchemist and pretended to convert silver into gold by a magic process went to Tatipur (Multan) where he induced a complainant to hand over to him certain silver ornaments and said that by putting them in pot on fire he would turn them into gold. He got ornaments worth Rs. 100 and is alleged to have run away with them, but was arrested and sent up for trial by the police. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Magistrate First Class, has sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 420 I.P.C.

A new process for making artificial silk has just been invented by a Japanese, who uses chysalis oil and mulberry cellulose dissolved in a proper solvent. The product is said to resemble pure silk in lustre and to be a better imitation than any now on the market.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 4 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 7 m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon, May 17th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Esplanade Road, 2 p.m. SATURDAY, May 20.

P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with English Mails of 28th ultimo, due at daylight.

SATURDAY, May 20.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual gathering, Cama Baug, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ISFAHANI—S. M. Isfahani, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, died at Calcutta on 13th May, 1916, "en route" from Darjeeling to Bombay, R. I. P. (Inserted by his sorrowing friend and pupil).

MIRZA—Bai Dinbai, wife of Cawasji Muncherjee Mirza, daughter of the late Mr. Framjee Naoroji Bulsara, aged 67, Sonapur Lane, Cheera Bazar, on 16th May.

NULWALA—Rustomjee Fakirjee Nulwala, son of Mr. Fakirjee Sorabjee Nulwala, aged 46, Nizam Street, Null Bazar, on 16th May.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

PONA, May 17.

406.—Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

407.—Bugles. All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

408.—Increase.—Vol. B. H. Darruwala having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to C Coy.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn, G.I.P. Rly. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Carry On ..... Hume
Overture.—Light Cavalry ..... Suppé
Barcarolle from Les Contes D'Hoffmann ..... Offenback
Selection.—La Boheme ..... Puccini
Whistling Travestie.—The Warblers Perry
Melodies from the Revue To-night's the Night ..... Rubens
Two Step.—Get out and get under Abrahms

COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.

There was a small cotton fire at Colaba yesterday, which was quickly put out.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Lingu, Bahrein, Bandarabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. to-morrow.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the month of April was 598 of which there were 32 males 270 females and 296 children.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

The members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana will entertain 150 wounded soldiers this evening at 5 p.m. in the Gymkhana grounds. Very probably a cinema show will also be given on the occasion.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

A labour cart, driven by one Kondi Pandu, was being driven along Girgaum Back Road, on Tuesday afternoon, when near Takwadi, a Hindu girl named Muktibai aged eight years, who was picking up mud from the road, ran against the rear-side bullock, and was knocked down. The bullocks swerved round and the left wheel passed over the girl's right thigh. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Tuesday night.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 11 attacks and 13 deaths from plague on Tuesday, Khetwadi reporting one attack, Umarkhadi, Girgaum and Mahim one death each, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Chaupati, Kamatipura, Byculla and Parel one attack and one death each, and Mandvi three attacks and three deaths. There were 13 attacks and one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 87. Of the 1,962 rats caught, 20 were found infected.

MARRIAGE PARTIES COME TO BLOWS.

DISPUTE OVER PRECEDENCE.

Two patels of the "mang" caste named Yeshwant Devji and Rajaram Malari, residing at Elphinstone Road, were to be married to two sisters Ellabai and Ghianchibai on Tuesday. Yeshwant was carried on the shoulder of one Keshoo Joti, and Rajaram on that of one Gaibi Malari to the temple at Purbhadevi to worship. Before they could pass through the marriage ceremony, a dispute arose between the two patels as to why Yeshwant went before Rajaram when they had decided that they both should go together. When they returned to their residence, they had a free fight amongst their caste people. Yeshwant had his right arm fractured and others received some nasty injuries. Seven persons were arrested by the police.

An objection filed against the election of Meerut has been rejected by the Lieutenant Lala Modhu Sudan Dayal to the U. P. Legislative Council by the Municipal Board of Governor.

ONLY PARSIS NEED APPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When you have thought fit to give space to the correspondence of Mr. Kapilram Vakil in your valued paper, I hope, you will be good enough to extend me the same courtesy in the use of your columns.

I am humbly of opinion that such correspondence of Mr. Vakil, as appeared in your issue of the 15th instant, is likely to produce ill-feeling between the different communities instead of doing good to the public.

The fact that Hindus give preference to Hindus only has escaped his mind altogether. Why Mr. Vakil quotes in his correspondence a solitary instance of a joint stock company managed by Parsis is beyond comprehension. Has he never come across advertisements in public papers, in which we have seen "Hindus need only apply." Perhaps Mr. Vakil is not aware that there are so many mills in the Bombay Presidency, which are managed by Hindus, and where preference is given to Hindus only. Parsis are employed only when there is dearth of Hindu skill.

His argument is amazing, when he says that those, who finance a Joint Stock Co., have a right to demand from the Managing Agents why preference is given to a certain community. Here Mr. Vakil is entirely mistaken, inasmuch as the Managing Agents of a Joint Stock Co., are sole masters (practically nothing less than Proprietors) under the Articles of Association, and as such they are only responsible to the shareholders for the efficient management of the business. It is preposterous to think that a shareholder has any right other than to see that his interests re his investment in a Joint Stock Co., are safe. As regards his (Mr. Vakil's) supposition that Directors are led by the ears by Managing Agents, he should note that Directors of a Joint Stock Co., are appointed by Shareholders only, and not by Managing Agents (who simply propose their names before a meeting of Shareholders), and consequently they cannot be ousted out from the Board by the Agents.

If Mr. Vakil has any grievance against Tata & Sons, he had better buy a share of the Empress Mills and then fight out his cause in the Shareholders's meeting. If he sees no chance of success in this, then I think the best course for him is to approach the Joint Stock Companies, managed by Hindus, and make some arrangements there through his influence for the appointment of Hindus only. He should never hope to get his object fulfilled by throwing dust against the Parsis in such petty matters.

If in small matters the people of India do not agree, and one community sees with jealousy the rise of the other community, India will never be united into one, as is the hope of our Indian Politicians. Surely such things will tend to show that India can never hope to be united into one, and that the aspirations of her sons towards the goal of Self-Government can never be realised. People of India must sink their differences petty and big, and then and then alone they will be held in the high esteem of the British Government, and their higher aims will be fulfilled.

Your correspondent "Tadak" rightly says that the Parsis hare done considerable good to all the races of India without distinction of caste or creed, and when this much is admitted by Mr. Vakil that the founder of the Research Institute at Bangalore (a cosmopolitan charitable institute for which the late Mr. Tata contributed 30 lakhs of rupees) was a Parsi, why he should grudge a little thing done towards his own community by his sons, who are the sole masters in the management of the concern (Empress Mills), and whose highly efficient management alone has procured high profits for all the investors (shareholders), who have only to see that their investments are safe, and not that certain appointments are made to their wishes.—Yours, etc.,

A. E. MISTRI.

Bombay, May 17.

SERBIANS AT SALONIKA

A NEW ARMY

Writing in mail week of the Serbian influx into Salonika, Mr. G. Ward Price says:—Where hardly more than a few days ago were fields of fresh green corn, just sprouting, there is to-day almost a small town of huts, sheds, and houses where the Serbian troops are to be quartered. Stout fellows are these Serbian soldiers, bigboned, solidly built sunburnt men, most of them appearing to be in the early thirties. Great as their sufferings were during the winter retreat through harsh and hostile Albania, there is no sign of past privations apparent among them now. The men look as fit as ever simple-living, hard working peasants can, and everything about them, from their mess-tins to their underclothing, is new. "Good food, rest, and the healthy spring climate of Corfu," said one of their officers, "have brought them on wonderfully, and men who were starved wrecks a couple of months ago are now in the best condition." General Sarrail recently visited their kemp and especially inspected the bath-houses through which all the men are passed. Though their bill of health at Corfu has been quite a good one and though they have been subjected to the closes medical in spection and to quarantine, the men are put through yet an other cleansing process when they arrive here. While they are in the big hot water bathroom, their clothes are spread out on a series of ironing-tables outside and have a hot iron passed over every part of them, so that any animal life that might have survived there and been capable of carrying infection is destroyed. Many of the uniforms of the reconstructed Serbian Army are of French horizon blue service colour, though the characteristic shape of their caps, which are a sort of widened out Glengarry bonnet, is retained. An enormous vase and many Byzantine marble fragments were found during the digging for this place, and curiously enough exactly at the spot which the French officers had chosen there were discovered traces of works a couple of thousand years old, of which all signs above ground had disappeared.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading through your columns several letters which you are kindly publishing in connection with the "Railway Zoolum" and no doubt, as per Mr. Mohan's letter in your to-day's issue, the salvation of 3rd class passengers will come through your paper, bringing forward a few more "Vaidays" and a few more "Jahveri Lals."

But in the meantime, it is essential that you should publish an article in your worthy column, suggesting the Railway Companies to attach still more 3rd class carriages to all their trains, either passenger or mail, and to increase the number of running trains than at present.

Again, in the case of the "New Typed" carriages, as they have 2 to 4 doors only, the passengers have to undergo much difficulty in getting in or out from the carriages as these doors are open for both the purposes *at a time* and I therefore suggest the Railway Companies should reserve one or two doors for getting in and the other for getting out, by fixing the boards "In" and "Out" as is done by the Tramway Company, whereby the passengers will not have the least inconvenience in getting in or out from the carriages. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

THIRD CLASS.

73-75 Nagdevi Street,
Bombay, May 16th.

THE RIGHT TO PULL THE EMERGENCY ALARM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several writers in the newspapers both English and Vernacular have hitherto advocated the use of emergency brake to resist over-crowding, and the learned magistrate in the recent Railway Assault case has also endorsed such an opinion. However, this is a matter which requires confirmation. Last Sunday's "Rast Goftur" in its Gujarati columns amongst other things has raised the question—and very rightly—as to the justification or otherwise of the use of the emergency brake in such cases. I for my own part am in full concord with the writer thereof and think that an emergency brake is not intended to be used to prevent over-crowding as due provision seems to have already been made under section 102 of the Railway Act for the prevention of over-crowding. It is high time now that our Railway administrations should either come forward and explain the position to the public or should take a test case purely emanating on the ground of over-crowding before a Magistrate and solve the point. If the decision be against them I strongly appeal to our local Railway administrations to make a reference to High Court. If that greatest tribunal also decides the matter against the Railway Companies they should approach Government for the amendment of the Railway Act so as to put a weapon in their hands to defend themselves against an aggression of this kind, as without it no punctuality could ever be observed and a through traveller could not accomplish his journey without being delayed at junction stations where the trains of one Railway do not wait longer than the times agreed to by them if half a dozen persons took it in their heads to use the brake for so unjustifiable a purpose as that of over-crowding. This is for the long journey trains but on the Bombay suburban trains if the working of trains be interrupted in this way the service would be seriously dislocated as a train so interrupted on the Down journey cannot resume its trip on the corresponding Up journey and it would thus subject businessmen to serious delays. I will not be surprised if the supporters of the use of the brake latterly take up their cudgels against this measure and warn the Railway Company to either discontinue the emergency brake cord or to have a check on its use by legislation.

By the former remarks it may not be understood that I am taking a brief of the Railway Companies. On the count of overcrowding almost all Railways in India are more or less to blame, and what my views are on the subject, may be judged from the accompanying copy of the contribution I had sent to the "Kaiser-i-Hind" dated 15th August 1915 which may be returned to me after persual—Yours etc.

P. E. G.

Grant Road, May 17th, 1916.

"RAILWAY ZOOLUM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. L. G. Pradhan B.A.'s letter dated the 14th May, 1916, published in your issue of 16th idem is entirely irrelevant inasmuch as "Railway Zoolum" cannot be justified in the least simply because some of the lower classes in India have yet to learn lessons in sanitation decency and etiquette.' Mr. Pradhan's censure of these classes for any "hopeless ignorance and revolting sight" is no excuse for "Railway Zoolum." It is senseless to say that the enthusiasts over Mr. Vaidya's case should take upon themselves to educate them instead of complaining against "Railway Zoolum." It is never useless to teach even such classes their rights. Unless they are taught, how, are they to be educated, as Mr. Pradhan wants? It is not the enthusasts who can teach them. It is Government, whose duty it is to teach, and who only can teach them by making "Primary Education" free and compulsory all over India.—Yours etc.

K. S. SANGHANI.

Matunga, May 16, 1916.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar on Tuesday performed at the India Club the ceremony of unveiling the portraits of Mr. Nalin Behary Sircar and Mr. Priya Nath Ghose, two late secretaries of the Club. The Maharaja dwelt at length on the valuable services rendered both to the Club and to the public by the two gentlemen. The portraits are two sterling likenesses executed by Mr. Surendra Nath Das, a young artist of Howrah.

ALLEGED DESERTION FROM B. S. A. POLICE.

ACCUSED TO BE SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave his decision in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., charged one E. Mockie, a British subject of Dutch nationality, with deserting the British South African Police. Mr. Little, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, appeared for Mockie.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The prosecution alleged that the South African Police Force was a military force and the accused deserted that Force in August last. Later on information was received by the Bombay C.I.D., and the accused was arrested on 20th March. He was subsequently placed before the Magistrate and released on bail. When the case came on for hearing, it was stated on behalf of the accused, that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter that the South African Police Force was not a military body, as alleged by the prosecution, not having been raised by an order in Council, and that no prima facie case had been made against him. The matter was remanded pending the arrival of the escort from South Africa with papers.

LIEUTENANT MORRIS EXAMINED.

Lieut. Morris of the South African Police Force arrived in Bombay a few days ago and he was examined by the Magistrate when he corroborrated the statement of the prosecution.

The Magistrate held that on the evidence of Lieut. Morris and other prosecution witnesses and the certificate granted by the Attorney General in South Africa he was satisfied that there was a strong probability that the accused had deserted the Force which was a military body. He therefore ordered Mockie to be remanded into police custody pending his being taken to South Africa. His worship further directed a copy of the committal order and the proceedings to be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor as required under the law.

Mr. Little intimated he was going to appeal to the High Court and a copy of the judgment was ordered to be furnished.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

OLD OFFENDER GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Mr. Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Jairam Gangaram, a Hindu, with being in possession of sixteen grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused was arrested in Duncan Road on Tuesday night by some peons of the Excise Department, when he attempted to swallow eight packets, each containing a grain of cocaine. Two packets were forced out of his mouth. He was then searched and sixteen more packets were found on him. The accused pleaded guilty and as he had three previous convictions he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOIT GANG TACKLED.

PLUCKY ARRESTS BY POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Early on Monday morning a gang of dacoits appeared at the residence of a Bengali landowner residing in Tollygunge. The dacoits were on the point of forcing the main entrance, when Mr. Armstrong, Superintendent of Alipore Police, who had previous intimation of the intended dacoity, attacked the gang aided by police. Three of the dacoits were arrested while some escaped.

FUTILITY OF THE PARSIS SANJAN MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg leave through the medium of your precious columns to draw the attention of your erudite Parsi readers, to an article in one of our vernacular local papers, the "Surat Akhbar" always marked for its sound common sense and sanity of thought. In the article referred to the paper has entered into a reasonable survey of the sanjan memorial question, and seems to have clearly made out a case against the desirability of having such a memorial at all, about which some enthusiasts have lately busied themselves. The memorial is intended to perpetuate the event of the Parsis first stepping on the soil of India in the district of Sanjan as fugitives in the 9th century. But it has been indicated with some truth, that the memorial instead of casting a halo of fame on the Parsi community will stand out as a monument of eternal shame, as having come to this land as fugitives, and as bearing no testimony to any deed of bravery. Again the "Kissai Sanjan" volume tells us that the Parsis first landed at the port of Div in Kathiawad, and it is a wonder that several better informed heads should have pitched upon Sanjan to erect there a column of fame,—or of shame. Our patriots and wise politicians at present move heaven and earth to fuse the heterogenous population of India into one homogeneous whole, and make it one united Indian nation, whereas the Sanjan memorial will simply serve to revive the embers of old feelings in the Parsi and Mahomedan communities. Indirectly it will be a monument to proclaim that at a certain period in the world's history the forefathers of the Mahomedans persecuted the forefathers of the Parsis. This will not be relished by the educated and progressive Mahomedans of to-day. Any how the effect will be a pernicious one, and it would be a piece of timely wisdom on the part of some of the over-zealous patrons of the memorial scheme, to drop the same, and let it in die in embryo.

Your Parsi readers are very likely to profit by reading the appreciable and most sensible article in its entirety in the above mentioned paper's (the Surat Akhbar's) issue of the 1st instant.—Yours, etc.,

FORESIGHT.

Surat, 16th May, 1916.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	500
" " Imports	..	,000
Mid. Americans	..	8.54+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.30+2
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	12.85—10
	Oct.	12.98—12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	12.77—10
	Oct.	12.79—14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Total Imports . 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	8.27	
May-June	8.24	+2
June-July	8 20	
July-Aug.	8 18	
Aug.-Sept.	8 1	+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.99	
Oct.-Nov.	7.93	
Nov.-Dec.	7.88	
Dec-Jan.	7.85	
Jan.-Feb.	7.83	Unchanged.
Feb.-March	7.83	
Mar.-April	7.83	
April-May	7.83	
May-June	7.82	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	8.24—1	
May-June.	8.22 unchgd.	
June-July	8.17—1	
July-Aug.	8.15—1	
Aug.-Sept.	8.07—2	
Sept.-Oct.	7.96—3	
Oct.-Nov.	7.89	
Nov.-Dec.	7.84	
Dec.-Jan.	7.81	
Jan.-Feb.	7.79	
Feb.-March	7.79	+4
March-April	7.79	
April-May	7.79	
May-June	7.78	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Month	To-day's price
July	11.26—3
November	11 10—4
January	10.95—6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	6.30	
" " Fully Good ..	6.45	
" " Fine ..	6.60	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.65	
" " Fine ..	6.95	
" Broach, "Good" ..	8.10	+5
" " "Fully Good" ..	8.25	
" " "Fine" ..	8.40	
" Scinde, Good ..	6.25	
" " Fully Good ..	6.40	
" " Fine ..	6.55	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 16th.

The tone of Manchester Cloth market is firm encouraging demand.

The tone of Yarn is steady with a fair demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 16th.

ay's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,600
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	12.91—2
Futures at New York Oct.	13.01—5
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.75 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.82—3
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.83—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	4¾
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	75¾

MONEY MARKET

London, May 16th

Bar Silver Spot	36½+⅛	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced Less offering very Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st,	4 9/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½	Unchanged.
Interest day to day loans	3¾	
" 7 day market loans	4	
Transfers Deferred Bombay Rs. @ 3,00,000 1/4 1/8.		

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 15th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Value.	71/6
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October.	21/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October	21/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct.	23/4½
Tone—Firm Nothing Doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 17.

The market to-day ruled quiet but steady with new Broach at about 290.

Nothing of importance has been reported in contracts, but there was again enquiry for stapled styles, especially comptahs.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola, 252½.
July, Fine Akola, 259.
January, F. G. Bengal, 227.
April, Good Broach, 290.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G.Broach	..	..	290	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	227	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	224	210	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	..	"
M G. Khandesh	242	230	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	268	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	268	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	252	..	..	"
" "	228	..	..	July 1916
M.G. Bengals	228	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	280	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	291	M/June "
M.G. "	..	..	300/1	"
H.G. Comptа	..	..	320	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	289	"
M G. Akola Khamgaon ..	263/4	..	..	Jan. 1917

TOTAL GROWTH INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	350,083	234,277	+ 115,811
Central India ..	203,110	151,578	+ 51,532
Barsi & Nagar ..	330,564	148,691	+ 90,873
Berar	657,047	414,784	+ 242,263
Central Provinces	171,668	208,100	— 36,432
Comptа & Dharwar ..	96,879		
Northern-Westerns.	64,158		
Coconada.	20,018	170,318	+ 26,448
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	15,711		
Dholleras	87,996	148,884	— 60,888
Broach	254,633	223,883	+ 30,745
Rajputana ..	70,131		
N. W. Prov. ..	304,647	512,677	+ 38,918
Sind-Punjab ..	176,817		
Persian	481	708	— 227
American	....	195	— 195
Egyptian	691	593	+ 98
Other Sorts ..	2,213	1,193	+ 1,120
Total ..	2,715,952	2,215,886	+ 500,066

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	..	236	..25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.) ..	235	225	212	..Ready & May
	..	230	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) ..	..	217	207	..Ready & May
	..	241	227	..
Khandesh M.G.) ..	..	240	..	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..July
Jalna (M.G.) ..	..	..	250	..
Barsee (M.G.) ..	..	..	280	..Ready
Miraj (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	335Ready
(Fair-Staple ..	..	..	..	325May/June
	..	251	243	..Ready & May
Akola-Kghm. ..	..	258	..	..July
Karanja (M.G.) ..	..	264	..	..25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.) ..	..	250	242	..Ready & May
Dharmangaum ..	..	253	245	..Ready & May
Poolgaum(M.G. ..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.) ..	..	256	248	..Ready & May
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore ..	..	262	251	..Ready & May
Kamptee(M.G. ..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.) ..	..	262	254	..Ready & May
	..	279	274	..Ready& May
Broach (M.G.) ..	..	284	..	..July
	..	..	..	290 25 April 1917
Surat (M. G.) ..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.) ..	..	293	..	..Ready
Do. (H.G.) ..	..	288	..	..Ready
Matlna (M.G.) ..	..	240	228	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bhapur (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	295Ready
	..	..	..	289May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar ..	..	..	..	305Ready
	..	..	..	297May/June
Westerns (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	310Ready
" (H.G.) ..	..	..	..	300May/June
Comptа (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	292May/June
	..	..	..	325Ready
	..	..	..	318May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 16th May 1916:—

Cotton	10,944 Bales.
Wheat	37,739 cwts.
Linseed	20,425 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,874 "
Gingellyseed	1,745 "
Poppyseed	838 "
Groundnuts	1,813 "
Castorseed	3,245 "
Rice	5,164 "
Myrabollams	2,705 "
Cottonseed	3,226 "
Mowraseed	742 "
Gram	3,371 "
Joowar	5,580 "
Barley	10,720 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. July
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ... 1s. 4 7-16d. July.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 195¼.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong ..... 165.
Do. Shanghai ..... 235¼.
Do. Yokohama ..... 154.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	26-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16.0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	85-2-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 17th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 10 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	36 0 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 11 0	7 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 9 0	6 15 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 6 0	4 12 0
Forward.	Rs a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 12	0
Linseed May	7 12	6

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12. R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 13th May, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th May, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	21,49,700	1,31,99,400
A. D. C. Rly. ..	58,900	3,39,600
B. K. Rly ..	4,800	25,800
C. B. Rly. ..	13,600	69,200
Total ..	22,27,000	1,36,34,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 13th May, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,17,031	1,13,33,096
A. D. C. Rly. ..	64,128	3,18,199
B. K. Rly. ..	3,400	16,018
C. B. Rly. ..	5,426	27,993
Total ..	18,86,985	1,16,85,306
Inc. or Dec G. I. P. Rly .	+ 3,32,669	+ 18,76,304
A. D. C. Rly.	— 2,228	+ 21,401
B K. Rly. .	+ 1,400	+ 9,782
C. B. Rly. .	+ 8,174	+ 43,207

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th May, 1916 ..	15,000	82,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 6th May, 1915 ..	6,863	43,130
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 8,137	+ 38,970

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th May, 1916. ..	3,400	17,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 13th May, 1915. ..	2,769	12,526
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 631	+ 4,974

END OF INDENTURE SYSTEM.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' GRATITUDE.

The Committee of the Transvaal British Indian Association, have passed the following resolutions with reference to the steps taken by the Government of India in the matter of the recruitment of indentured labour:—

"The Transvaal British Indian Association hereby tenders its respectful thanks and congratulations to the Government of India for accepting in the Imperial Legislative Council a motion to put an end to the system of recruitment of indentured labour for all places for which at present such recruitment is legal. The Association is of opinion that in accepting this resolution the Government of India and the Imperial Government have appreciated the deep-rooted horror, and the sense of injury to the national dignity of the Indian people at the continuance of the indentured system.

"2. The Transvaal British Indian Association hereby expresses its warm congratulations to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and all patriotic Indians and friends of India upon the acceptance by the Imperial and Indian Governments of the Resolution to terminate the system of indentured recruitment to places for which such recruitment is at present legal. The Association is profoundly grateful that an end has at last been put to a system of enslavement of those concerned, of deep humiliation to the Indian people, and a source of perpetual friction and indignity from the Imperial standpoint."

A GERMAN FIRE GANG

EXTERMINATED BY THE FRENCH.

The use by the Germans of fire has not been carried on with impunity. In one case the Germans had tried tear producing shells without success and as there was not time to get their *flammenwerfer* in position, a special company of men was sent forward armed with paraffin pumps. The Regiment facing them came for the most part from Paris. Before the Officer in command had time to decide, the Frenchmen were out of their trenches, had charged through the flames and with bayonets fixed were among the fire gang. The latter were so surprised by the suddenness of the attack that they tried to escape by a headlong flight. They were cut off, however, and the whole section exterminated their apparatus being brought back to the French lines.

The evening the Colonel in command mildly reprimanded his men for acting out of orders. One of them, a young lieutenant just promoted whose face and hands had been burnt said, "Colonel I was to blame. I gave the order 'Forward;'" The Colonel hesitated a moment then stepped forward and embraced him.

At Newport Karl Buckland, a German soldier, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and to be interned for being an alien enemy about to land in a prohibited area. He arrived in Newport Docks as a stowaway on board a Norwegian steamship. His account of himself was that he had been fighting in France and Belgium with the 17th German Reserve Infantry Battalion, had been wounded twice, and had been taken prisoner. He escaped from France and came to England where he understood there was plenty to eat and drink and plenty of money.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

May 17.

Parkling Francis Liverpool
Pundua Andreason African Ports

The following vessels received port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer Bombay Maru for Kobe

The following vessels entered for loading on Wednesday.

Steamer Totomi Maru for Kobe
" Ashikasan Maru for Kobe
" Berbera for Karachi

May 17.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, left Bombay yesterday for Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,195 tons, Captain Y. Kobayashi, will sail to-day for Kobe via Hongkong, Shanghai and other ports, with a general cargo.

Wednesday 17th May, 1916.

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Bombay Maru.....Kobayashi.....N. Y. K.
DAE. St. Simian.....Barlaam.....L. Dreyfus & Co
F. Domingo de Larringa .ickels.....T. M. & Co
K. Malta.....Talbot.....P. & O. Co
P. Benlawers.....W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Totomi Maru.....Fugis.....N. Y. K.

HARBOUR HALL.

Mahanadi.....B. S. N. Co
Satranji.....B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi.....B. S. N. Co
Pona i.....B. S. N. Co
kavi il.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alderney.....Graham.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Massilia.....Walter.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Merton Hall.....Sullivan.....W. & A. Graham
7 Java Maru.....Yonagi.....O. S. Kaisha
8 Marengo.....Patten.....J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham..Houghton.....K. N. & Co
15 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
16 Linga.....Gilchrish.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co
4 Malwa.....Davidson.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe.....Lorne.....D. M. Khandwani

H. D. D.

Chanda.....M.M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Din.....Abco.....Brimi
Berbera.....Seedman.....M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport.....Jame.....P. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 7 bales wool, V. Oomersee.

Massilia (s) 100 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 20 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 1,980 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton ity, K. Devchand and Co.; 2,020 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

Domingo de Larringa (s) 200 bales cotton, Diwankar and Co.; 24,750 cwts. myrabolams, F. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 90 cwts. cassein, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 283 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 40 tons old copper and gun metal ingots, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HULL.

Benlawers (s) 8,162 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Sinian (s) 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Marengo (s) 13,200 cwtws. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alderney (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 17 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 2,900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 274 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 750 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 1,366 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Totomi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 207 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kinkasan Maru 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 166 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagova (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagova (s) 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 17.

S. S. Java Maru from Kobe, Agents O. S. Kaisha.—3,200 casks cement, 12 cases knitted goods, 88 cases cotton goods, 2 cases woollen goods, 238 cases porcelainware, 1 case cycle accessories, 17 cases rubber goods, 12 cases umbrella sticks, 9 cases cycles, 6 cases umbrella furniture, 5 cases mirrors, 1,120 cases 100 casks bleaching powder, 843 pieces timber, 2 cases spectacles, 47 cases soap, 70 bags dextrine, 15 cases blankets, 15 bales agorgazor, 13 cases glass beads, 18 cases glass tumblers, 49 cases glass globes, 20 bags Epsom salt, 2 cases antimonyware, 11 cases nickleware, 28 cases enamelware, 50 cases nitric acid, 25 bundles staranised, 1,460 pieces oak sleepers, 20 cases cotton yarn, 33 cases spun silk yarn, 100 casks pitch, 1,050 cases beer, 1,484 cases canned salamon and aspharagus, 17 cases peppermint crystal, 100 cases biscuits, 10 cases provisions, 10 cases cassia oil, 3 cases canned vegetable, 19 cases boots and shoes, 22 cases canned tomatoes, 2 cases canned olive, 5 cases notions, 2 cases syrup, 2 cases woollen yarn, 6 cases potassium iodide, 34 cases canvas, 403 cases canned fruits, 4 cases sewing thread, 300 bags starch, cases camphor, 14 bundles bamboo sticks, 30 cases 200 crates bottles, 5 cases saffron, 7 cases perfumed spirit, 12 cases medicine, 48 cases oil, 815 cases vermouth, 1,666 cases brandy, 4 cases silk goods, 200 cases conserves, 17 cases perfumery, 6 cases watches, 6 cases mixed tissues, 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 20 packages colour, 8 cases saccarine, 66 bundles matting, 109 cases chocolate, 3 cases automobile, 19 cases umbrellas, 16 bags nutmegs, 2 bundles coir rugs, 49 bags plumbago, 3 cases mineral water, 1 case cinnamon, 140 bags sago, 991 bags betelnuts, 591 bags sago flour, 10 cases tea, 149 bags pepper, 489 bags coffee, 380 cases pines.

A NETWORK OF LINES.

LIGHT RAILWAYS IN CHAMPAGNE

The most remarkable achievement of the French military engineers is undoubtedly the network of railway lines that now covers the barren countryside in Champagne, writes Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army. First of all, one may take the lines of normal gauge. The French had at their disposal in this district the line which runs through Somme Suippe, Somme Tourbe, and Somme-Bionne, known as "the line of the Sommes." Before the battle of Champagne last September, it was possible that this line might be cut by the enemy's long range fire; consequently it was doubted by another ordinary gauge line well out of the enemy's reach. As a matter of fact, during the offensive the line of the Sommes was able to work uninterruptedly, as the Germans were far too busy checking the French advance to spare either time or ammunition for the railway line in the rear.

These two lines form, as it were, a double backbone to the French organisation. They are linked up to one another and to the front trenches by a complete network of light railways on the Decauville system, with a two foot gauge. All about over the bare Champagne slopes funny little two-funnelled engines puffing and blowing with two or three trucks behind them, are to be seen. Sometimes, for an important line of communication, the track has been carefully levelled, so that there are no steep gradients and the toy engines can pull veritable trains of truck carrying each some eight or nine tons of material. These light railways are so arranged that, if the ordinary line of the Sommes were cut, their communications with the doubling line behind would be uninterrupted, and material could still be brought up to the trenches in a continuous stream.

The most surprising feature of these light railways is the audacity with which they have been pushed forward into close proximity with the front trenches only a hundred yards or so from the enemy. It is not good for the trains to go up too near the front during the day time, as, unfortunately, the white smoke of the engines provides the German gunners with a too easy target. At night their task is easier, but even then it is only in certain places where it is safe for them to remain stationary. However, the engine-drivers regard German shells with the greatest equanimity. If a rail or two is torn up, it can be replaced in the twinkling of an eye, and any considerable interruption of traffic can only be accomplished by a very heavy sustained bombardment.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour always in Bombay Mean Time depth of water at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	17	m 11 18	29 0	17	m 4 25	14 6
		10 59	27 3		5 8s	18 6
Thur.	18	m 0 3a	29 8	18	m 5 7	13 10
		11 46a	27 6		5 55a	18 4
Fri.	19	m ..	..	19	m 5 51	13 7
		0 49a	29 11		m 6 42a	18 3
Sat.	20	m 6 34	27 6	20	m 6 37	13 10
		1 36a	29 9		m 7 32a	18 5
un.	21	m 1 24	26 11	21	m 7 25	14 7
		2 24a	29 3		m 8 28a	18 7
Mon.	22	m 2 18	26 4	22	m 8 15	15 8
		3 14a	28 7		m 9 32a	18 9
Tues.	23	m 3 19	25 9	23	m 9 11	17 0
		4 7a	27 9		10 41a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 7m
" 19 (Friday	" 6h 3m.	" 7h. 7m
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h 3m	" 7h. 7m.
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 8m
" 22 (Monday)	" 6h 2m	" 7h. 8m
" 23 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quat. June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th May 1916, was 29.979 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

News has been received that Mr. G. Woodhams, another Indian Civil Service probationer, has been killed at the front. Thus of the five 1914 candidates who joined the Army at Home three have been killed in action, the others being Messrs. A. J. H. Roe and E. T. Wright. The remaining two Messrs. C. L. Bullock and G. C. H. Wardley, are on active service. Mr. E. L. Finlay, who joined the Territorials, died of wounds received in Mesopotamia.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and South Burma and a few falls are reported:—Tezpur one and a half inches Gauhati three-quarters.

The temperature is low along the North-west Frontier and high in North-east India. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

Forecast.—Some extension of rainfall in North-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and normal or in defect at the other stations. Night temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division and normal or in defect in the northern half. Night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports a further heavy rainfall of 3.16in. A few thunderstorms have occurred in the Peninsula but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Peninsula. Seas remain rough at Colombo.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and the Deccan and possibly in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum in past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Total fall from 1st January to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	87.8	76.0	77	..	7.31	—3.64
Do. (16th) ..	88.4	79.2	76	..	5.44	1.37
Jask ..	93.7	78.3	85	..	5.44	1.37
Do. (16th) ..	88.3	84.1	71	..	9.36	5.66
Muskat ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.6	78.5	55	..	1.56	—0.25
Rawalpindi ..	94.1	68.3	40	0.62	11.84	0.66
Lahore ..	103.5	79.2	42	..	1.12	—3.03
Hissar ..	102.9	78.3	39	..	2.27	
Ambala ..	105.7	75.4	29	..	1.51	—4.72
Delhi ..	105.4	82.4	27	..	1.71	—1.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	103.5	82.8	32	..	0.73	—1.30
Mainpuri ..	111.4	81.5	24	..	..	—1.59
Jhansi ..	112.1	86.2	20	..	0.58	—1.45
Cawnpore ..	110.0	83.1	40	..	0.78	—1.47
Allahabad ..	114.1	81.5	25	..	1.03	—1.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	107.5	79.0	49	..	0.61	—0.77
Karachi ..	88	75.4

AMAZING BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

MR. DADA WITHDRAWS HIS WITHDRAWAL.

MADE TO DRINK 4 BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which one Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Nariman, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomjij and Devidas, and Mr. Kotwal, defended the accused. Mr. J. Baptista watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a witness in the case.

The Magistrate said that on the last occasion the complainant stated that the allegations made by him in his complaint against the accused were false.

Mr. Davar said he did not wonder at that. The complainant was made to say so. He was made drunk and documents were obtained from him for the purpose of extortion.

Mr. Velinkar said this story of documents was a myth.

Mr. Davar asked the Court to make a note of this. Continuing, he said that prior to the application made to the Court by Mr. Navalkar on the last occasion for the withdrawal of the case, the complainant, was made to drink four bottles of champagne, or as he put it himself, he was placed in a very pleasant situation, and was made to pass six documents to the accused. One of these referred to hundis due from one Numanbhai, which were now in the possession of the accused and which the latter threatened to destroy unless the writing was passed. Another document was in reference to a pearl worth Rs. 2,000 which was also in the possession of the accused. The other documents related to the recoveries of certain outstanding hundis, which, if recovered by the accused, he would get a share of. But the one document, which was the most important document and of which the complainant was afraid, was an apology for having put the accused to expense in this prosecution and an undertaking to pay compensation for the wrong done to him. It was an apology and a compensation in handsome terms, inasmuch as a blank was left for the figure. In the apology it was mentioned that the prosecution had been instigated by a particular person, but no name was given, as it was feared the man might claim damages.

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Davar further said he would tell the Court how the withdrawal of the case was arranged. Mr. Navalkar, pleader, had an interview with the complainant, and at that interview a vavk "latnama" was signed and a fee of Rs. 30 was paid. The complainant was taken to Mr. Navalkar's office by the accused, who remained in a gharry downstairs while the complainant went up. Counsel said he was not going to defend his client's action in any way. He had more money than brains, and what he had done he had done through the instrumentality of some wirepullers.

The Magistrate said that he became suspicious when Mr. Navalkar applied for the withdrawal of the case, which was non-compoundable and in which an eminent counsel, like Mr. Strangman, had appeared in the first instance.

"A MYTH AND A FABLE."

Mr. Velinkar said that the story about the documents relating to "hundis" due from Numanbhai was an absolute myth and a fable. As the prosecution had chosen to make those serious allegations against his client, an that he would say was that they would have to prove them; if not, he had his remedy not only against Dada, the complainant, but others as well. When the time came he would prove his client's innocence. He would say his client had no other documents than the one containing an apology from the complainant for bringing this case.

At this stage the Magistrate questioned Mr. Navalkar, pleader, whether he was introduced to the complainant by the accused.

Mr. Navalkar said it was true that the complainant had come to his office, but the accused was not with him. There was a Khoja with the complainant. He could not say where the accused was at that time. He did not know him and had never seen him before.

Mr. Velinkar suggested that Mr. Navalkar should be regularly examined as a witness now, as publicity would be given in newspapers to the allegation about the complainant's interview with him.

The Magistrate said he would examine him at the proper time.

The Magistrate then drew the attention of Mr. Davar to the complainant's statement that he now found that the allegations he had made in his complaint were false.

Mr. Davar said the information was settled by him in conference with Mr. Nariman, solicitor. It was read over and explained to the complainant by Mr. Nariman. The complainant knew what the contents of the information were.

MR. DAVAR'S CASE.

Mr. Davar then opened his case. He said the accused had been connected with law business for many years, and had worked under a number of solicitors. The accused was an efficient managing clerk in that he could secure fat birds and could keep them on. When he got into Mr. Surajmal's service he took Dada with him. Dada had thirty properties in Bombay and his monthly rent-roll was about Rs. 3,000. His father had left him a lot of money. He did not know a word of English and could not sign his name in English. Every one of his transactions was engineered, put through and managed by the accused, the money passed through Mr. Surajmal's office, and every transaction was mentioned in Mr. Surajmal's books. Dada's cheque books remained in Mr. Surajmal's office, and when a transaction was settled Dada drew a cheque which was made payable to Dada. The counterfoils of three-fourths of them were in the handwriting of the accused. Thus an account of transactions amounting to about Rs. 2½ lakhs was kept by Mr. Surajmal and the accused. Mr. Surajmal practically acting as cashier. Eventually Mr. Surajmal and the accused fell out, and the first precaution which the accused took was to see that Dada was not lost sight of. He left Mr. Surajmal and joined Messrs. Watcha and Company's office. His first object was to bring Mr. Surajmal into trouble and for that reason a series of allegations, including those of professional misconduct, were made against Mr. Surajmal. A suit was filed against him. Mr. Surajmal was prepared to have the whole thing threshed out before the Commissioner. Objections, which were prepared by the accused to show that Mr. Surajmal had committed defalcations to the extent of Rs. 73,000, were filed before the Commissioner, but Messrs. Watcha and Company failed to substantiate their objections.

A CHANGE OF SOLICITORS.

Dada changed his solicitors and went over to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw and his accounts were scrutinised by Mr. Nariman. The result was that in the end Dada made an apology and said he had been a tool in the hands of the accused. The suit was then allowed to be dropped, and a consent decree was taken. Mr. Surajmal then went through the accounts of Dada and after a consultation among the lawyers the present action was decided upon. The accused had also approached the Police to investigate Mr. Surajmal's affairs and Dada was made the tool, but subsequently they begged to be allowed to withdraw the prosecution. In the suit he had referred to, counsel said, Mr. Surajmal had made some very silly admissions and he had said "yes" where he should have said "no" and had said "no" where he should have said "yes."

The prosecution, counsel continued, were in a position to prove the facts on which the information in the case was based. Out of transactions which amounted to Rs. 2½ lakhs, there were sums of money advanced to a man, called Nagindas. The sums were paid to Nagindas, but the repayment of the same was made to the accused. It would be for the accused to prove that the sums of money were repaid either to Mr. Surajmal or to the complainant. The complaint was in respect of two items of Rs. 1,200 and one item of Rs. 3,000 The complainant still believed that under the guise of helping him as a friend or managing clerk the accused had taken thousands of rupees without accounting for them by telling Mr. Surajmal that the money had been repaid to the complainant, while actually that had not been done. In conclusion, Mr. Davar said that Mr. Surajmal had nothing whatever to do with the launching of this prosecution.

MR. BAPTISTA INTERVENES.

Mr. Baptista said that if publicity had been given in newspapers to the complaint filed in this case while reporting previous proceedings, it would have been seen that the complaint had been drafted by the complainant's attorneys and settled by two eminent counsel. The history of the case showed that there had been no inspiration or instigation on the part of Surajmal. Counsel asked for protection for his client against publication of what he alleged were partial reports.

Evidence was then called.

The complainant was first questioned by the Magistrate. He said he wanted to go on with the case. On the last occasion he asked his pleader to withdraw the case because the accused told him to do so.

MR. SURAJMAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Surajmal Bhojubhai Mehta, examined by Mr. Davar, said he was a solicitor of the High Court and had been carrying on business as Surajmal and Co., for the past four years. He had known the accused for seven years. The latter had been in his employ as managing clerk. Witness had known the complainant for the last seven years. The complainant had been his general client. He was introduced to witness by the accused. Before the complainant entrusted his work to witness his solicitors were Jamsetji, Rustonji and Devidas. The accused had been in the service of Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas before he was employed in witness's office. When the accused joined witness's service he brought the complainant and other clients. The complainant was a rich man and through witness's firm he used to make large advances. The complainant and the accused used to settle beforehand the details of loans, mortgages etc., and then the complainant would come to witness and ask him to advance the moneys out of his moneys in witness's hands. If the complainant had no moneys in witness's hands he would ask him to advance in his name. Witness kept a general and a particular account of diverse transactions. These were divided between these two accounts. The amount of the money circulated in this manner through witness's office was between the years 1909 and 1911 roughly Rs. 1½ lakhs. In 1912 it came to Rs. 2,02,000. Witness kept these accounts in great details. The accused was conversant with the accounts kept in witness's office. The accused was concerned in almost all transactions of Dada, through witness's office and he know the parties, the amounts and the particulars of the loans and all other particulars. Witness had read the information in the case. From his cash book for 1912 he saw under date 18th November, 1910, that Rs. 2,400 were paid to the complainant by two cheques for the purpose of paying to Nagindas Ranchhoddas Shroff. That book was kept in the regular course of business and kept under witness's supervision. There was another entry. He produced the counterfoils of the two cheques. In the High Court proceedings before the Commissioner the counterfoils were produced, the originals having been destroyed by the bank. Witness signed both cheques as Surajmal B Mehta and they were drawn in favour of the complainant. The payment to Nagindas was not made in witness's presence. The accused was in his service up to November, 1914, after which he joined the services of Watcha and Co. He and witness parted as enemies.

LEFT OF HIS OWN ACCORD.

Questioned by the Magistrate witness said the immediate cause of the dismissal of the accused was that he was irregular in his attendance and was indifferent to his work. Before witness dismissed the accused, the latter left of his own accord.

Examined by Mr. Davar, witness said the accused told him not to dismiss him as he was to make his arrangements elsewhere, and he anticipated witness by sending in a letter resigning his service. Witness told him not to attend in office. Soon after dismissal the accused threatened witness with proceedings on behalf of several persons. Subsequently he got a suit filed against him. That suit was filed against witness by Dada for accounts, who charged him with misappropriation. Witness pleaded adjustments in the complainant's handwriting. Under counsel's advice he gave up the adjustments and courted a full enquiry and went before the Commissioner. Before the latter objections and surcharges were filed. The amount of the objections and surcharges came to Rs. 74,000. The complainant was conversant with witness's accounts and between him and the accused they examined witness's books of accounts.

The Magistrate: Who examined the accounts?

Witness: I submit, Sir—

The Magistrate: Please answer the question. You are a solicitor, and you ought to know.

Witness said the complainant did not know how to read or write English, so it was the accused who examined the accounts in the presence of the complainant and witness's cashier.

Witness further examined by Mr. Davar, said that in the account before the Commissioner witness had mentioned that Rs. 2,400 were paid to Nagindas on Dada's behalf. To this statement the complainant lodged objections, saying he did not admit having received it. The complainant denied having received it. Messrs. Watcha and Co. were the attorneys who filed the objections on behalf of the complainant, and the accused was in their service. In consequence of this objection or denial, witness made enquiries, and traced the hundies to Nagindas Shroff and obtained them through Vamandas Thakore who managed Nagindas's monetary affairs. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Co. was conducting his defence and attending to this matter, and Messrs. Wacha and Co. were attending to the other side's affairs till the enquiry before the Commissioner. Witness produced the two hundies given to him by Wamanrao, which, he said, he showed to Mr. Dinshaw. He knew the handwriting of the accused well. The whole of the endorsement commencing with the words "Received," on the back of the hundies, was in the handwriting of the accused. He put in the two hundies.

The further hearing was adjourned till 1 p.m. on Monday.

A SIND DACOITY.

On Thursday night, writes the "Sindvasi," thirteen dacoits, armed with guns and hatchets committed a raid in the village of Lakhah near Manjhand. They attacked and severely injured a "tapedar" and killed a night watchman appointed by the local *panchayat*. The dacoits remained in the village for a couple of hours and carried away property worth Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. The first house raided was that of a "bhaibandh" and after securing the man's property they made his son accompany them to the house of the "mukhi," whom they forced to show them the houses of the "sahukars" of the village. The "mukhi" went along with them for some distance and then managing to evade them sent a horseman to the police at Manjhand. In the meanwhile the dacoits broke into ten shops and secured property. At about two in the morning a police force consisting of 10 or 12 constables and a sub-inspector arrived from Manjhand but the dacoits had departed. In the morning the police and people of the village went in pursuit of the dacoits but returned to Lakhan with three men wounded.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

The draft scheme of the Mysore University shows that it will be located in Mysore City, where the present College will be considerably extended. The sum of Rs. 7,75,000 has been sanctioned, and will be distributed as follows:—Senate House, Rs. 2 lakhs; two lecture halls, Rs. 1½ lakhs; Union Rs. 50,000; gymasium Rs. 50,000; cricket pavilion Rs. 5,000; Museum Rs. 50,000; quarters for professors Rs. 1½ lakhs; quarters for teachers Rs. 50,000; quarters for the Principal, Rs. 20,000; and additional accommodation for the students' hostel, Rs. 75,000. The University buildings will cover an area of 80,400 square feet. The High School classes, which are at present located in the College will be separated, and a separate Government High School will be built, at a cost of Rs. 9,000.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

THE CHANGED OUTLOOK.

MR. P. K. PILLAI ON DANGERS AHEAD.

In the course of his presidential address at the 22nd session of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Madura on Monday, the Hon. Mr. P. Kesava Pillai said:—

The end of the World-War is not yet within sight. The fall of Kut and the surrender of the brave garrison under the gallant General Townshend, has caused a painful shock, but such an incident in a great War, in which nations are determined to fight to the last tends only to draw us still closer to England. We remember the message of our grand old political sage, issued last year from Varsova, which so well interprets the heart of India. . . .

It is now an imperishable page in history, that "in the critical times to the Empire, the moral, and the national support given by the Indian Princes and peoples (to quote the Viceroy Lord Hardinge) have been of incalculable value;" and both the Sovereign and the British statesmen as well as the British public have acknowledged that "Indian soldiers have acquitted themselves nobly and maintained their high traditions of military chivalry and courage," cheerfully participating in the dangers and hardships of this terrible War.

How the Indian soldiers flung themselves on the vast battle fields in France and Flanders where a British army fighting against terrible odds sorely needed their aid, and how they charged and routed the Germans, and how they endured horrible weather and mud in the trenches, and, fought the enemy, have often been told by Englishmen themselves.

Even the labouring class of Madras have contributed a contingent to the front in Mesopotamia to have a share in the burden of the War.

"The Indian Army still continues to play" to quote our esteemed friend Sir William Meyer from his Budget speech, "a conspicuous part side by side with representatives of every portion of the Empire in the great War which the King-Emperor and his Allies are waging for the cause of liberty and right. . . . Is this the only respect in which India has borne her share in the Empires burdens? No. She has rendered invaluable aid by recruiting and training large numbers of soldiers; by furnishing supplies of all sorts, foodstuffs, clothing, ordinance, equipment and munitions; by training and despatching horses; by lending to the Admiralty a great part of her Royal Indian Marine fleet and by fitting out transports."

Yet, India is blamed, and Sir William is condemned by a section of Englishmen and Anglo-Indians for not guaranteeing 40 or 50 millions of the War debts of England from India's revenues, while these critics are the first and the foremost to deny us the primary rights of equal citizenship to bear arms, to enter the army as Commissioned Officers, and to fight in defence of our King and the Empire as volunteers. Individuals are not wanting even in these times to treat our sentiments and claims with incredible ineptitude and ill-concealed jealousy.

INDIA'S SALVATION.

They are discussing, both in England and in the Colonies, of the after-problems of the War,—the ultimate victory to the glory of the King and the Empire being only a question of time. And we have been advised by several not to think loud of our future position in the Empire, lest it should embarass the rulers. But we should be false to ourselves, and fail in our duty to posterity, if we are not plain and outspoken at this supreme moment.

They are already talking of five Sovereign nations. Mr. A. J. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) in proposing the health of Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at the luncheon of the City Carlton Club, spoke of the three phases of the Empire, and while dwelling "on the third stage, yet to be accomplished," said that it "would tax the highest statesmanship both here and in the over-seas Dominions. That third stage was the bringing together into a yet closer intimacy and union organically, as well as sentimentally and politically, these great communities which, by their wisdom, had seen "that they must each work out their own salavation themselves" and had yet seen that "that salvation and self-realisation" could only be adequately pursued if they remembered, not merely that they were of common descent and that they inherited institutions worked out for them by the slow growth of ages in these islands but remembered also in the fulness of time the true and proper climax of this great historical evolution was not separate communities, however free, scattered over the world, but one United Empire—(loud applause)—in which the separate parts would never feel that they were hampered by belonging to the whole, but which, on the other hand, fully realised that it was only by belonging to the whole that *they could make the best of themselves* (Applause)." And Mr. Balfour had perhaps no plan to suggest and no hope to hold out to India as to how it might work out its own salvation and self-realisation.

Mr. Bonar Law in paying a tribute to the "Ambassador of three of the five free nations," spoke of the "splendid forbearance of Australia and New Zealand in regard to the Gallipoli failure, forbearance hardly less magnificent than the courage of the Anzac battalions, and withal a rare phenomenon in political life and of most happy augury." India also had a share in the daring enterprise and failure and Mr. Law might have made a generous hint at it. . . .

Again, Mr. Bonar Law in welcoming Mr. Hughes at a gathering in the House of Commons is reported to have expressed the hope that "as the War has shown the whole Empire is one in spirit and in action, so some means may be found for making it one in structure "for all the time that is to come". . . .

We have also heard of a Duty and Discipline movement for the proper training of the rising generation of the *white* subjects of the King "who will be entrusted with the Government of 340 millions of helpless, voiceless, dependent, coloured, subjects of the King-Emperor."

What do all these signify to India and its ancient races?

"Like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, India has been giving freely of her best blood," for achieving victory to old England, "in Freedom's fight to rescue right."

"Self-Government" on Colonial lines has been the demand of the reawakened India. "When the natives of India" said Dadabai Naoroji in the second Congress "did not fully understand their rights, the statesmen of England of their own free will, decided what the policy of England ought to be towards India. . . . India was to be regarded as a trust placed by God in their hands, and in the due discharge of that trust, they resolved that they would follow the 'plain path of duty' as Mr. Macaulay called it; on that occasion he (Macaulay) said, virtually, that he would rather see the people of India free and able to govern themselves than that they would remain the bondsmen of Great Britain, and the obsequious toadies of British officials." . . .

Now, while we are all expectant of a healthy change in the sentiment of all white men, and especially of the white subjects of the King as a result of this great War for humanity and civilisation, we are confronted with a new perilous situation. The agitation of the Neo-Imperialists and the utterances of some responsible politicians seem to mean nothing less than that India should be the subject people of not only of the white people of Great Britain, but also of Greater Britain.

We have been accustomed to be called the subjects of old England and whatever might have been her faults, we still honour and love her . . .

But, what of the Colonies with their declared superiority of the white races and their unblushing policies of Government against all coloured races? How can we forget the cruel persecution of our countrymen at the hands of the white subjects in South Africa, which provoked the historical passive resistance led by the illustrious Gandhi, and which moved Lord Hardinge to make his memorable Madras speech? The invidious and uniust laws were such, in the opinion of that sagacious and far-sighted statesman, that our countrymen were justified in violating them.

We know also that Australia cleverly shuts out all coloured people including his Majesty's Indian subjects, though to its credit, it may be said, it has produced a poet who wrote the "Black-man's Burden" in reply to Rudyard Kipling's "White-man's Burden."

We cannot easily forget what all Canada has done in the way of forcible deportation and preventions, and of enacting laws prohibiting wives in India joining their husbands in the Dominions.

Indeed England will not be pursuing her mission in India if she were ever to call in her four daughters—South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and Australia—to be her partners in the Government of "coloured races" in India. The position of India will be that of a proverbial widowed daughter-in-law in a Hindu household who has not only to serve the mother-in-law, but also to suit herself to the moods and temperaments of the proud sisters basking in the love of a doting mother.

In view of this unforeseen danger looming ahead, friends of humanity and civilisation may expect India to indignantly resent and condemn with one united voice all such "Prussian" conceptions, as she does and should abhor and denounce all anarchical and disloyal criminal conspiracies.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

This Conference meets under the auspices of the Congress, and it is bound to plan and work towards the attainment of "Self-Government" as has been approved by that body. The Standing Committee have been busy considering the scheme, and I have no doubt that the draft scheme is ready and it will be circulated for opinion before it is submitted to the next Congress for consideration.

Surely better times are coming when we hear of our countrymen, who, perhaps to spite those that called them 'extremists' monopolised the word 'nationalists' for their exclusive use, have accepted the compromise and resolved to join the Congress. We have to remember the forces against us. Hard, honest, steady work has to be carried on to educate people to have more faith in themselves and take greater interest in the administration and safeguard their own concerns, and to believe that "Self-Government" will be for the greatest good of the greatest number. We have also to unseat the deep-rooted prejudices and fears in the minds of the rulers, and impress on them that "Self-Government" will "secure better understanding and a closer union of hearts" between England and India. . .

BOURREANE'S MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any readers of your valuable paper inform me where I can get the "Memoirs of Napoleon" by Admiral Pourreane?—Yours, etc.

"VIVE LE FRANCE VIVE LE ALLIES."

Bombay, 16th May 1916.

A message from Sukkur states that the steady rise in the level of the River Indus at Attock for the past few days inspired some hope in the zamindars but there is again a fall of one foot. Ordinarily the canals should have been opened this week but with the exceptionally low inundation this year it is likely that the opening will have to be postponed for a fortnight or even more.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PLEADER.

COMPLAINANT CROSS EXAMINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, pleader, with having used a forged document as genuine, with cheating in respect of some title deeds belonging to Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimtulla and with criminal breach of trust.

The accused was defended by Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader.

Cross-examined by Mr. Solomon, the complainant said he did not remember whether he had made any application in 1911 to the High Court for distribution of property. He did not know whether the High Court had passed any order as to the distribution of property. He did not know of the order made by the High Court that the properties should be divided between his mother Hafizabai and himself. He did not give a specimen of his signature at the Municipal Office in connection with this matter. The monthly rent of his property was Rs. 925. He kept accounts of income and expenditure. He had them for the last seven years. His "mehta" wrote the accounts regularly. He could not say whether he paid any monies to the accused during the last seven years. If he looked into his books he should be able to say. Whenever the accused asked him for remuneration for the work done by him, he paid him from his pocket. Some items might have been entered in his books. He could not say how much money he carried about him. He could not say how much he paid to Mr. Sayani. He had paid him for the Municipal case in which he had appeared. He had appeared several times. Sometimes he paid him Rs. 40 sometimes Rs. 50.

He remembered he received notices from Sunderdas and Co. Solicitors, regarding certain trust properties of which his father had made a trust. They were from his father-in-law Abdul Karim. He charged him (complainant) with mismanagement of property. His father-in-law had filed a suit against him in the High Court for Rs 12,000. He was taking the advice of the accused in the case. The accused did not go to his father-in-law several times and settle the dispute. He had no recollection of having received notices from the Income-tax Office. He did not recollect whether the accused attended his business in the Income Tax Collector's office regarding his properties.

One Hira Bai, widow of Mekjee Muljee had filed a suit in the High Court against him applying for an injunction. The work in question was stopped.

A decree for costs etc for Rs. 3,000 was passed against him. He did not know if any execution proceedings were to be taken against him.

He owed his father-in-law some money and so mortgaged a certain property to pay him.

A plumber named Shaik Osman Abdul Karim had filed a suit against his mother Hafizabai. In that suit the accused made a good deal of confusion. He mismanaged it while acting on their behalf. He did not know what the end of the suit was. It was in 1908.

The further hearing was adjourned.

WANTED AN EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. V. H. Mehta in your issue of the 5th instant and that of "Education" in your issue of the 11th idem on the subject of "Gujerat Educational Conference" deserve the earnest attention of all educationists of the Bombay Presidency before arriving at some conclusion. The idea mooted of establishing an educational conference by the Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad is, indeed, opportune and appreciable and will be welcomed by all true lovers of education. But the question that confronts us is whether the movement should take the form of an "Educational Conference" or of an "Educational League" as suggested by your correspondent "Education." The promoters of education long to see a permanent institution duly established for the promotion of knowledge among the people of Gujerat, with a permanent fund to maintain it. When questions of urgent importance affecting the educational policy of the Government of Bombay crop up, this institution will then be in a position to express its views on those questions on behalf of the public. I presume an Educational League with a good constitution and permanent membership, spread over the whole Bombay Presidency, and named as "The Bombay Presidency Educational League," with powers to discuss educational matters affecting the well-being of the diverse communities inhabiting the Presidency will be a boon to all lovers of education rather than the proposed Gujarat Educational Conference. This League should include Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the Portuguese among its members and thus work on broader lines than those under contemplation by the promoters of the Gujerat Educational Conference.

Your correspondent "Education" has done yeoman service by bringing to light the numerous subjects that such a League should take in hand and I would like to impress upon your readers the necessity of making industrial education the nucleus of all education for the present; for, it is by industry alone that we can bring back to the country its wealth and prosperity. Again, to limit the scope of the conference only to Gujarat will be detrimental to the interests of those who may be eager to take advantage of such an institution. Let us, therefore, work on broader lines and broader principles and form a permanent body for the spread of education. It is by education alone imparted on sound basis to our children that we can be successful in any walk of life and prove ourselves worthy sons of our *Alma Mater*.—Yours, etc.,

KADIRI.

Bombay, 13th May, 1916.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 18, 1916.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REVELATIONS.

In discussing the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for 1914-15 the other day we referred to the many grave revelations of financial irregularities which it contains. It is desirable to discuss these in more detail. First of all, however, it may be observed that there were on 31st July, 1915, outstandings for purposes of proper adjustment amounting to Rs. 12,21,000, classified as below:—

		Rs.
(a)	Want of sanction	2,72,000
(b)	Want of detailed counter-signed bills	2,69,000
(c)	Want of subvouchers	2,06,000
(d)	Service payments for recovery	32,000
(e)	Other objections	4,42,000

These outstandings were larger by 1.6 per cent. as compared with those of the previous year.

Financial irregularities occur most, according to Mr. Gamble, in the matter of what are called "lapsed grants." It is superfluous to observe that grants under one particular head or another, if not expended by a department on or before 31st March, which is the last day of the official year, are deemed to have "lapsed." That is to say, they cannot be utilised for the succeeding year unless renewed in the budget for the new year. One of these may be noticed here out of dozens of such cases. In a certain district, two sums of Rs. 119 and Rs. 1,758-1-0, being the unspent balance of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 7,825-11-0 originally drawn from the treasury in March, 1906, and March, 1907, respectively, for the construction of certain minor works, were irregularly kept in hand for some time and were ultimately paid into the treasury on the 26th October, 1908 and 31st March, 1909, respectively, for credit to Revenue Deposits, being described as "Minor's Property." They were treated as having lapsed to Government on the 31st March, 1912, after having remained in deposit for over three years! This was a serious case indeed and, of course, rightly reported by the Accountant-General to the Local Administration, to which the matter appertained, in order to reprove those who had attempted to evade the rules and regulations and secrete the amount for three years before the lynx-eyed accountant of the Comptroller brought it to light. This happened in the N. W. Frontier Province. No wonder, since Frontier officers are prone to ride roughshod over all checks and control in the matter of public monies. It is extraordinary that the military, who are supposed to be so amenable to strict descipline, should be generally the foremost to cast all discipline to the winds in the matter of public monies! It is to be presumed that it is owing to this devil-may-care method of expending public funds that the largest "leakages" occur in the military expenditure.

Here is another case of how public monies are drawn from the treasury before they can be properly spent for the special object in order to avoid renewing the grant for the next year.

"An inspector of schools drew a sum of Rs. 7,901 in March, 1914, for the purchase of combination benches for certain schools, and submitted a payee's receipt. He did not, however, make any actual payment, but credited the sum to his current account in the Bank of Bombay. Actual payments were made nine months after the amount had been drawn from the treasury and fresh payee's receipts were sent in lieu of the one already submitted!"

Here is a third case. Two sums amounting to Rs. 2,000 were drawn in March, 1915, in connexion with plague patients in a sub-division of Assam. A portion of the amount was accounted for but a balance of Rs. 466-12-9 was not refunded to the treasury till February, 1916. Some instances may be cited of attempts to evade audit rules. In Bombay, charges amounting to Rs. 182, incurred by a college principal between January and March, 1914, were not accounted for till May, 1914, in order to avoid a reference to Government for sanction to the excess over the contract grant, which would have been necessary, if the sum had been included in the accounts of the year 1913-14 The Comptroller-General refers to many instances where officers signing certificates or countersigning bills as controlling authorities have failed to exercise adequate supervision. A district judge in Bombay drew three times in 1912 an undisbursed monthly sum of Rs. 13 from the treasury, on account of grain compensation allowance due to some clerks of his establishment. The sums were not refunded till June, 1914! And, meanwhile, the judge continued to sign the usual disbursement certificate on the pay bills! Yet, again, a Bombay chaplain drew pay for the sanctioned post of a clerk, from September to November, 1914, although the post was vacant during the three months. Still, the usual certificate on the pay bill, to the effect that the pay had been actually disbursed to the payee, was signed every month. The amount had to be refunded but such was the puritanism of the chaplain that he justified the original drawal of the clerk's pay under the plea or "impression" that he was entitled to draw the pay of the post even if it was vacant! Wonderful chaplain! Did it form the subject of his sermon the next Sunday? Again, says the Comptroller, cases were brought to light in which claims were preferred and paid twice! Such double payments have undoubtedly their origin in the careless scrutiny of bills by the signing officers. In the United Provinces a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 97-2-0 in favour of a brigade-major was paid twice by a treasury officer, once on the original and again on a duplicate which was issued after obtaining from the treasury officer a certificate of non-payment of the original! Then, there are instances recorded in the Comptroller's Report of how the neglect or non-observance of standing rules or orders by responsible officers lead to frauds on or losses by Government! Here is a signal instance narrated. In a certain treasury, subordinate to the Government of India, Rs. 3,000 was found to be missing when the cash balance came to be examined and tested. The cashier in charge had to disgorge the amount. Investigation against him was carried on by the police but the evidence for a criminal charge was insufficient. But in the course of the investigation the following defects in the manner of storing coin were noticed. We give the narrative in the words of the Report

"Bags of uncurrent coins were left lying on an open space on the floor of the strong room near the double lock cage. It is also stated that by means of a hooked bamboo, it was possible to drag the money bags towards the iron barred door and to take out the money."

The instructions of the Government in reference to treasuries were apparently neglected or considered a dead letter. Some years ago a systematic robbery was carried on in the Bank of Bombay. The head cashier, a highly respectable person, was the very soul of honesty But he was growing old and infirm. So the daily withdrawal of bags of coin from the bank's strong room was done under the supervision of an assistant, a near relative in whom the poor old cashier had placed implicit confidence. The confidence was abused. A systematic robbery had continued for months when one day, on counting or testing the bags of old coins and rupees of divers dates, the examining officer detected that there was a shortage of as much as half a lakh of rupees! The old cashier was taken into custody. But, poor man, he was so overpowered by the grief and shame brought on his honest reputation of a quarter of a century by his relative, that he died even before a full preliminary trial could be conducted in the police court! Here is another instance of fraud. A superintendent of police in Bengal drew Rs. 2,091 by two instalments. The money was paid to a contractor for the construction of certain police buildings. The payee's receipts were duly forwarded to the audit office. The buildings were, however, not completed and it was subsequently discovered that the contractor and the materials which he had collected had both disappeared! In another case there was a defalcation in the office of a deputy commissioner in Burma in the stock of stamps to the tune of Rs. 8,971-2-9. Only Rs. 3,762-7-7 was recovered. The balance was a dead loss to the State. The method of embezzlement may be related:—

(1) Sales were made direct from the double locks, without being passed through the single lock register, and the proceeds misappropriated.
(2) Sale proceeds were either not credited at all or were short-credited in the accounts.
(3) Previous vouchers were altered and produced in support of subsequent issues of stamps.

What is the moral which the cases cited above indicate? This only: that many officers are either ignorant of the rules regarding disbursements to be made by the treasury or are grossly careless and sign blindly whatever papers are put before them for signature by the permanent clerical staff. Almost all defalcations arise from this neglect. In some cases there is a clever collusion but the fraud is so dexterously committed as to defy detection or a satisfactory police prosecution. It is the old old question of who shall check or hold in custody the custodian. It is well indeed that the Government has an efficient check and control department with argus-eyed and experienced auditors who detect the minutest errors. And it is also good that the public are informed of the admirable and efficient work which the audit department performs.

THE SILVER BOOM

To those who have been interested in the movements of the silver market during the past month or two, it must be quite obvious that the extraordinary rise in the price of the commodity is due to the determined efforts of "bull" operators in the United Kingdom and America, to force the price up by creating an atmosphere of fictitious scarcity, rather than that the existing conditions are due to any real shortage in the available supply of the metal. The sources of this supply are known to be so abundant and prolific, that the problem has hitherto always been to devise methods for propping up its value by regulating the output and maintaining its traditional dignity as a superior metal, so universally employed as a token in the mintage of the world. The war, of course, has been responsible for many anomalous creations, and it is possible that so something untoward may have occurred restricting the output of silver to safeguard the position of the world's currency during a period of phenomenal financial stringency, instigated and controlled by the Powers immediately concerned, as a matter of expediency, to ward off disaster as a post-war precaution. At to-day's quotation, silver can be produced in quantities sufficient to pave the streets, or, to use in the manufacture of munitions, and anyone capable of believing that present prices can be maintained for any length of time, or, worse still, exceeded, would be deceiving himself into hatching an impression for which there are no legitimate or logical grounds. The silver clique is having a "flutter," that is all, and from the strong "bullish" ring which pervades Reuter's daily comments on the tone of the Home market, it is not a difficult matter to surmise the quarter whence the strings are being pulled. This opinion is prominently reflected in the commendable action of our Bombay banks who are showing their extreme reluctance to associate themselves with the inflated metal, by notifying holders to take delivery at once, and refusing to make advances except with a margin of thirty per cent., and this with much demur. Fancy reputable merchants, who may wish to borrow money on silver, being asked for a margin of thirty per cent. by level-headed bankers, unless the latter had ample grounds for concluding the price to be wholly fictitious and an undesirable security at current quotations. There can be no safer index of the unstable nature of the present silver market than this commendable attitude of our banks, and if, in spite of a warning of this kind,—which might well be treated as inspired,—fools step in where angels fear to tread, a holder of silver, for speculative purposes, has no business to be at large. Private advices state that London has no stocks, and the position is considered favourable for a further rise, but as London has proved to be utterly astray in its forecasts regarding many other important commodities such as cotton, wheat, etc, there is no reason for supposing it will be more successful when it comes to vaticinating on silver, and dealers in India would be more prudent to take a lead from our local financiers, than from an already proved unreliable centre like London. Bombay has a plentiful stock estimated at 6,000 bars, 3,000 bars are expected, and a further 3,000 bars may safely be reckoned on from the interior, as the result of the attractive prices prevailing, making in all about 12,000 bars to come and go upon. If this lot comes under the glamour of speculation and is spirited away in sympathy with the London stock, local prices are of course sure to be subjected to a temporary smart rise, which will supply the incentive for the people to hoard rupees in addition to the gold which is said to be quietly buried in large quantities and removed from circulation. Government are, of course, helpless, but unless something is done soon to prick this speculative bubble, the time may arrive, when the coinage of rupees to supplement the demand will become a formidable undertaking, to say nothing of the prejudicial effect the results of the mad gamble will have on India's paper currency.

Notes of the Day

Austrian Praise of British Finance.

The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" castigates the German and Austrian press, which finds nothing but amusement in British efforts to grapple with the cost of the war by increased taxation. In a leading article on the subject the Vienna journal speaks of the "pharisaical superiority" of those who scoff at the "poor citizens of this Empire and their monstrous burden." The only excuse which the "Arbeiter Zeitung" can find for such people, is that they are supremely ignorant and do not know what they are talking about. There is not a taxation system on the Continent, says the article, not even that of Germany, which surpasses all others, that can produce what the British system is producing.

"In other belligerent countries the cost of the war is being left to the future, and future generations will be made to pay what this generation has destroyed. But England, with commendable wisdom and political insight, sticks to the principle that as far as possible every generation must pay for what it consumes."

A Lesson to be Learnt.

After a clear statement of the magnificent taxation contribution to war expenditure which England is raising without a murmur, the Vienna paper concludes:—

"The war, of course, with its enormous expenditure will seriously affect the British financial position, but there is evidence notwithstanding that the British system is so elastic, so capable of being adapted to any and every situation, that we on the Continent, instead of jeering, have every reason to learn a lesson from it. The rusty old taxation machine in Austria, and a machine, moreover, without an engineer, might safely take the British machine as its model."

For pharisaical congratulations, it adds, there is really no occasion.

Scathing Condemnation of Wilson.

The most stunning and unanswerable indictment of the American Government, from an American point of view, comes from Professor J. M. Baldwin, who with his family was on board the ill-fated Sussex when she was torpedoed. Professor Baldwin is an old personal friend of President Wilson and hence it is impossible for the great writer of "U. S. Notes" to ignore the very plain-spoken and emphatic pronouncements of the Professor. Writing to a "New York Tribune" correspondent, Professor Baldwin points out that, since the beginning of the war, he has patiently refrained from criticising President Wilson's administration, contenting himself with explaining, or endeavouring to explain, the neutrality of the States. Now, however, he has come to the conclusion that he must speak out. Referring to Bernstorff's "warfare of bribery, treachery and open insult," Professor Baldwin declares, that to say that he has hoodwinked or deceived the President would be tantamount to saying "that the President is a fool," for everybody else has understood it. However, the President may console himself with pretension of greater political wisdom and sense of dignity of his charge. "The President," the Professor adds, "has either consciously sold our national honour or has pursued some visionary bubble hoping to find moral sense in the monstrous German."

India and the War.

Much capital has recently been made in certain quarters out of India's supposed failure to rise adequately to the occasion in providing the money and the men,—especially the former,—for the prosecution of the war. The speeches of Sir William Meyer in the Imperial Legislative Council and those of Lord Hardinge inside and outside the Council have fully exposed the mischievous character of these attempts. An effective reply to them from another point of view was given by Mr. Keshava Pillai in his presidential speech at the Madura Provincial Conference. The financial sacrifices,—whatever they are,—which India has chosen to undergo have been borne not with any hope of reward or from a sense of gratitude but in the firm conviction of the righteousness of the cause of England. They have been borne besides under circumstances of great and overwhelming disabilities of which neither people in Great Britain or in the Colonies can have any conception. It was, therefore, well that Mr. Keshava Pillai emphasised that those who clamour for India's guaranteeing a portion of the war debt are the foremost to deny to Indians their primary rights of equal citizenship, of bearing arms, of entering the Army as commissioned officers and of fighting in the defence of King and country as volunteers.

Official Examples in Economy.

The official idea of economy in war time has been a mystery to all right-thinking men, as the waste of the great spending departments remains simultaneously unchecked. Promotions in superior grades of public services, transfer of seats of Government to summer resorts in the hills, all these and sundry other matters should engage the prior attention of the "economist" as much as the printing of blue books and war fund donation lists in thick hand-made paper, at famine prices, when they might easily be done in cheaper stuff and hence with less cost. But, who is there to say no to the stereotyped methods of red-tape whose short-sightedness in public economy has become more or less proverbial. The latest attempt at economy at Home is Mr. Harcourt's veto on geraniums in the parks which, says "The Outlook," "is the silliest of so-called economies and exhibits a shortsightedness and a misunderstanding of public psychology almost German in its intensity." Are the parks to remain "squalid," to use Mr. Harcourt's own word, when fat-salaried parliamentarians will not yield to the extent of a penny for the Government treasury?

In the Days of Shivaji.

We are indebted to "The Statesman" for the following naive paragraph:—

A missionary, writing in "Conference," describes a public meeting held in the neighbourhood of Alibag in the interest of the war funds. In the opinion of the writer the most interesting speech was one delivered by a farmer in the local village, who contrasted the methods of the present Government with those of Shivaji. He described how the latter would send for the patel of a village and demand so many maunds of rice and so many sheep at once, on pain of having his village burned over his head. But here was the Collector sitting among them, not as an official, but as a simple gentleman, requisitioning nothing, but requesting them to help as they were able. This, the missionary adds, is a different view of the respective methods of past and present governments from that which one would gather from many of the vernacular papers, but it doubtless represents the common tradition of the villages, and the view which was general before the rise of the Shivaji cult.

A Stupid Comparison.

We should like to have a few minutes' conversation with that farmer, who knows so much about what Shivaji used to do, in order to discover whether he was "tutored" by the missionary or the Collector. In the meanwhile a few plain words to the missionary would not be amiss. He might be asked what he means by his offensive suggestion that in these days of very different civilisation from those of Shivaji, there is anything remarkable in the Collector sitting amongst the villagers as a simple gentleman. He might further be asked whether he is totally ignorant of the fact, that what Shivaji took in the rough and ready method of his time,—not confined to India,—the Government of to-day very properly takes by the modern civilised method of taxation; and that the villager of to-day pays steadily all the year round, in peace and war, as much in other ways as he may have rendered in tribute of sheep and rice to Shivaji. Finally, the reverend gentleman might be reminded that about the time Shivaji flourished in the Deccan, people were having their ears cut off and being burnt alive in England for their religious convictions. The Stuarts did this and so did the Cromwellians. Yet we have a Stuart cult and a Cromwell cult to-day in England among the most estimable people, who would be horrified at the idea of doing what was done by Charles the First or Oliver Cromwell!

ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE.

A valuable addition to current card literature is Mr. Jogini Chatterji's book on Royal Auction Bridge published by Messrs. J. Callarman, 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. It consists of two parts, one to meet the requirements of players desiring only the main features of the game and the other for the more advanced class of players. This is, we believe, the first publication of its kind by an Indian authority, and taking the work all round it is a sound exposition of the theory of modern Auction. We notice, however, that the old argument is trotted out that one should never open the bidding at trumps unless holding the ace or king of the declared suit. In the case of a minor suit declaration the rule ordinarily applies, especially at the beginning of a rubber, but when the hand consists of five or more spades or hearts (minus the top honours) and, in addition, one or two sure quick tricks in side suits, we can see no objection to an original bid in either of these suits by any player at any stage of the game. Advanced players, we find, now give due recognition to these immediate declarations in major suits when accomplished by outside winning cards, and the policy of saying "No" to start with and subsequently bidding "Two" on the second round *if any*, is fast being abandoned. A point the author makes is that, in declaring no-trumps originally, when the game is young so to speak, protection in both the minor suits is a *sine qua non*. We regard this as sound doctrine which the general run of players might with advantage keep well before them. "Sketchy" no-trumpers are deprecated and we think rightly so, desperate situations of course always excepted. At the same time we cannot help thinking that one or two of the examples given as sound no-trumpers, even in the hands of an expert, sail very near the wind. The recommendation to take partner's no-trump declaration out, with no intervening bid on the part of the adversary when holding *four* spades or hearts (minus, presumably, high honours) and nothing else, does not strike us as a judicious one, the more so if the partner is a follower of the strong-minor-suits convention advocated. There are, unfortunately, one or two cases where example hands on one and the same page are duplicated and it so happens that subsequent reference to them is rightly or wrongly, made in connection with the correct declaration therefrom. On the whole, however, the book will be found to be useful and instructive.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BAGDAD RAILWAY THREATENED.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

TURKISH MINISTERS RESIGN.

COMPULSION BILL PASSED BY COMMONS.

A Turkish attempt to check the Russians threatening the Bagdad railway is the feature of the latest Petrograd communiqué. The Russians continue their progress in the direction of Mosul. The Russians have occupied the town of Mamahatan, 30 miles north-eastward of Erziogan, driving a wedge into the Turkish defensive lines.

Serious differences have arisen in the Turkish Cabinet. The Sheik-ul-Islam and the Minister of Justice have resigned.

The Paris communiqués report lively artillery activity in the Verdun region, and the defeat of enemy attacks.

The Italians admit a small reverse in Trentino.

The British Consul-General and the British Colony have reentered Ispahan. They received a splendid welcome from the Russian military authoties and the Persians.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Military Service Bill by 250 votes to 35. The Bill will receive Royal Assent on Friday.

The magisterial hearing of the Casement case was expected to be over yesterday

The "Morning Post" understands that Lord Hardinge will succeed Sir A. Nicholson, who is retiring on account of ill-health, as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

AGREEMENT WITH CARRANZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.

An agreement has been reached with Carranza whereby the latter will be given an opporunity to show whether he can control the situation in northern Mexico.

Meanwhile the Americans will remain on Mexican soil.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA MINOR.

BAGDAD RAILWAY THREATENED.

GRAND DUKE'S OPERATIONS.

ENVELOPMENT OF BAGDAD THREATENED.

TURKS UNABLE TO CHECK ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 16.

The Russians have occupied the town of Mamahatun, about thirty miles north-eastward of Erziogan, driving a wedge into the Turkish defensive lines.

This combined with the threat of the envelopment of Bagdad from the direction of Mosul gives vivid interest to the Grand Duke's operations in Asia Minor.

The Russians' recent movements have been very rapid especially towards the Bagdad railway and they are likely to be well supplied with Tabriz and Bitlis as bases.

Also they are traversing rich territory capable of supporting strong forces. News is eagerly awaited of Cossack raids far to the southward.

LATER.

A Turkish attempt to check the Russians threatening the Bagdad railway is the feature of to-night's communiqué. The Russians continue their progress in the direction of Mosul.

The Turks further to the westward in the Diarbekir region tried to take the offensive, but were defeated by our fire.

TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

REAR OF SEVEN DIVISIONS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 16.

The Russians continue to sweep onward from Bitlis, cutting the Turkish communications to the south-east and south-west and seriously menacing the rear of seven Turkish divisions between Kut and Mosul.

There is a curious lull in big events in all theatres except in Asia Minor and especially remarkable is the continued German inactivity on the eastern front. This raises the question as to whether the Germans can send aid to the Turks in time to prevent a great and perhaps decisive Russian stroke in Mesopotamia.

A PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S DEDUCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent deduces from the existence of railway to Tabriz and steamers on Lake Urumia that Russia's Mosul column is of considerable magnitude. He suggests, the possibility that the Baghdad Railway is already cut.

ATTACK ON RIGA.

PROJECTED GERMAN MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFENSIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The "Times" naval correspondent is disposed to give some credence to the report of a projected German naval and military offensive against Riga.

The writer considers that the plan if put into operation must involve the employment of from eight to twelve German dreadnoughts with flotillas of smaller craft, which would greatly reduce the force available for operations in the Heligoland Bight and for guarding the minefields which close the entrance to the Baltic.

This three-fold dispersion of the German navy would, in the opinion of the "Times" correspondent, afford an opportunity for concerted Anglo-Russian action.

GERMAN ACTIVITY ROUND VILNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The communiqué states that the Germans displayed activity at Lake Midsiol north-east of Vilna where they gained a partial footing in the Russian trenches from which they were driven out by a counter-attack.

There was a violent all-night bombardment north of the lake. The Germans were also active in Galicia, but were held by the Russian fire.

WESTERN FRONT.

MINOR NIGHT ENTERPRISES

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The communiqué from General Haig reports that both sides were active in undertaking minor enterprises last night.

Three parties of the enemy attempted to enter our trenches south of Hebuterne. Two failed entirely and the third entered our trenches for a brief period.

The Lancashire Fusiliers after the explosion of some mines of the Vimy Ridge occupied the enemy's first line on a front of 250 yards inflicting considerable casualties.

A patrol opposite Auchy raided the enemy's trenches after the explosion of a mine and penetrated towards the second line, where bombs were exchanged with the enemy.

A hostile patrol near Wieltje which was attempting to approach our lines was dispersed by our fire. There has been reciprocal artillery activity to-day.

FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

NIGHT ATTACK ON HILL 304.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 17.

Last nights communiqué said:—An enemy detachment attempting to surprise a small post at Butte Mesnil in Champagne was repulsed with bombs.

There has been active artillery fighting in Argonne. There has been a sharp bombardment in the region of Avecourt Hill 304 and Mort Homme, the left of the Meuse and an attempted attack on hill 304 was stopped by a curtain of fire.

There were some artillery salvoes east of the Meuse and in Woevre.

LIVELY ARTILLERY WORK AT VERDUN.

ENEMY ATTACK COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 16.

A communiqué reports only lively artillery work at Verdun and the complete defeat of a small German attack.

GENERAL MARCHAND [illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The famous French General Marchand has been killed in action.

LONDON, May 17.

The British press to-day publishes leading articles and long appreciations of General Marchand but now his death is officially denied in Paris.

Hitherto no explanation has been received regarding the mistaken announcement.

ITALIAN FRONT.

A SMALL REVERSE IN TRENTINO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 17.

The Italians admit a small reverse in Trentino but as affairs have hitherto been limited to first line posifions the Austrian claim to have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners is likely to be the usual exaggeration.

The Italian communiqué affirms that great losses were inflicted on the Austrians who attacked in massed formation and emphasises that the Italians only fell back on a section.

Italian counter-attacks took hundreds of prisoners.

The Austrians on the bulk of the front were unable to develop their attack.

AIR RAID ON VENICE.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 16.

The Austrians made an air raid on Venice and the suburb of Mestre.

They were driven off before much harm was done. One house was damaged.

There were no casualties in Venice but two persons were killed and some wounded in Mestre.

TURKISH MINISTERS RESIGN

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES IN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 16.

Serious differences have arisen in the Turkish Cabinet. The Sheik-ul-Islam and the Minister of Justice have resigned.

IMPORTANCE OF VERDUN BATTLE.

DECISIVE EFFECT.

VON MOLTKE INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 16.

Von Moltke in an interview admitted that the Allies' production of munitions equalled that of the Central Powers.

He affirmed that the fighting at Verdun was of vital importance and would perhaps have a decisive effect.

THE PORTUGAL OUTRAGE.

GERMAN RED CROSS REFUSES TO EXPRESS REGRET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, May 16.

The Russian Red Cross has recalled its delegates from the International Commission for War Prisoners at Stockholm owing to the refusal of the German Red Cross to express regret at the sinking of the hospitalship Portugal.

CANADA PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FIRE.

STRONG SUSPICION OF INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 17.

The Report of the Commission which investigated the burning of the Parliament buildings, finds that while there is a strong suspicion of incendiarism nothing in the evidence justifies a finding that the fire was maliciously caused.

CASEMENT TRIAL.

CASE FOR CROWN PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The Casement proceedings to-day were confined to evidence confirming the Attorney-General's statement and the Court adjourned with the case for the Crown practically completed. It is expected that the magisterial hearing will be concluded to-morrow.

FOOD PRICES IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 16.

It is officially announced that since July 1914 food prices have risen in Vienna by 110 per cent., in Berlin by 100 per cent. and in the United Kingdom by 55 per cent.

It is pointed out that the prices in Berlin would have been higher but for official restrictions on the sale of foodstuffs.

STEAMER'S CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The crew of the steamer Eretria, which was sunk, have been saved and have arrived at La Rochelle.

A DUTCH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Dutch steamer Batavier Fifth, London to Rotterdam, has been blown up. Four of the crew were lost. The remainder have been landed at Yarmouth.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The "Gazette" announces that the D. S. O. has been conferred upon Captain R. E. Wilson, Artillery, and the Military Cross upon Captain J. H. McCudden, 21st Cavalry.

The Military Cross has been awarded to two airmen in connection with the Zeppelin raids. The recipients are A. Bebath Brandon who ascended 9,000 feet and dropped bombs on the LI5 and C. A. Ridley for conspicuous gallantry and good work during the raids.

WHITE STAR'S PROFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Report of the White Star Line shows £1,968,285 profit after providing for the excess profit tax and other contingencies. Dividends amounting to 65 per cent. have already been paid.

COMPULSION BILL.

PASSED BY COMMONS.

ROYAL ASSENT TO-MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The Commons passed the third reading of the Military Service Bill by 250 votes to 35.

LONDON, May 17.

The Compulsion Bill will receive the Royal Assent on Friday.

BRITISH REENTER ISPAHAN.

SPLENDID WELCOME BY PERSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, May 17.

The British Consul-General and the Colony have re-entered Ispahan.

They were accorded a splendid welcome by the Russian military authorities and the Persians.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KERMAN.

A STRONG PARTISAN OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

Nasr-el-Sultaneh has been appointed the Governor of Kerman.

Like Prince Firman Firma, the new Governor of Fars, he is a strong partisan of the Allies.

LORD HARDINGE.

TAKES HIS SEAT IN THE LORDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

Lord Hardinge to-day took his seat in the House of Lords.

He was introduced by Lords Newton and Sanderson.

TO RETURN TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The "Morning Post" says:—It is understood that Lord Hardinge will succeed Sir A. Nicholson as Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office. Sir A. Nicholson is retiring owing to ill-health.

PIRATES AND NEUTRALS.

BERNSTORFF'S LATEST PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Count Bernstorff has handed to Mr. Lansing a communcation from Germany warning neutral merchantmen when summoned by a submarine not to turn in the direction of the latter.

The communication declares that if they do so the consequences will rest solely on neutrals.

MORATORIUM IN CHINA.

LIMITATIONS DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

It is authoritatively stated that the moratorium in China applies only to notes and deposits in the Bank of China and Bank communications. It does not apply to Chinese Government obligations.

SHORTAGE OF COPPER IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Italian workmen who have left Germany owing to shortage of food, report that some munition factories are closed for lack of material. Prof. Pares states that shortage of copper is obvious in German shells lately discharged on the Russian front which damage the guns wherein they are used.

(Continued from Column 6.)

as he left Kut. British and Ottoman privates were observed fraternising with friendly and explanatory gestures and there seems no fear of the painfully strained relations which exist between British prisoners of war and their German captors. Our Turkish prisoners express themselves very well satisfied at their treatment. Fortunately the one thousand taken at Ctesiphon were evacuated from Kut the day before the investment. It is believed the Kut officers will go to Constantinople and the rank and file to Aleppo.

SIEGE OF KUT.

DESCRIBED FROM WITHIN.

PRIVATIONS OF THE GARRISON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The following telegram, dated the 14th May, has been received from "Eye-witness":—

BURAH, May 9.

Four British officers from Kut arrived here to-day. They are Lieutenants Maclean, 78th Punjabis, Bullock and Portsmouth, 2nd Norfolks, and Hinds, 103rd Mahrattas. All have been in hospital at Kut for periods varying from December 28th to the beginning of April.

The real privations of the garrison began in the middle of February, especially in hospital. When milk gave out the hospital diet was confined to cornflour or rice water for sick and ordinary rations for the wounded. On April 21st the four ounces rations gave out. From the 22nd to the 25th the garrison subsisted on two days' reserve ration issued in January and from the 25th to the 29th on supplies dropped by aeroplanes.

The troops were so exhausted when Kut capitulated that regiments who were holding the front line had remained there a fortnight without being relieved. They were too weak to carry back their kit. During the last days of the siege the daily death-rate averaged 8 British and 21 Indians. All artillery and cavalry transport had been consumed before the garrison fell. When artillery horses had gone the drivers of field batteries formed a new unit styled the Kut Foot. One of the last mules to be slaughtered had been on three Indian frontier campaigns and wore ribbons on its neck. The Supply and Transport butcher had sent it back twice refusing to kill it, but in the end it had to go with the machine-gun mules. Mule flesh was generally preferred to horse flesh and mule fat supplies good dripping, also an improvised substitute for lamp oil. The fuel of crude oil for cooking lasted the whole of the siege. This gave out rank fumes and the regimental cooks were easily distinguishable, being black as chimney sweeps through the smoke and smut of oil ranges.

TOBACCO FAMINE.

The tobacco famine was a great privation but the garrison did not find enforced abstention cured the craving. Every kind of substitute was tried. Brand, a species similar to that smoked in Indian hookas, early in April, was exhausted. After that time leaves were smoked mixed with some ginger or baked tea dregs. In January English tobacco fetched at Rs. 48 a half pound, a box of cheap Indian cheeroots valued at Rs. 2-8, fetched Rs. 204, a box of Egyptian cigarettes, Rs. 100, a tin of condensed milk Rs. 34.

Just before General Townshend's force entered Kut a large consignment of warm clothing arrived, a gift of the British Red Cross Society. This was most opportune and probably saved many lives as the garrison had only the summer kit they stood up in. Different units saw very little of each other during the siege. At the beginning indirect machine gun and rifle fire in addition to shells swept the whole area day and night. The troops only left dug outs for important defence works. During the later phase when fire slackened the officers and men had very little strength to break the monotony of the siege in way of games, exercise, amusements, etc., but on the right bank the two battalions in the liquorice factory, the 110th Maharattas and 121st Infantry, were better off and there was a dead ground here, a pitch of about fifty by twenty yards where they could play hockey and cricket with pick handles and a rag ball. Also they fished and did so with success, supplementing rations at the same time. Two companies of the Norfolks joined them, in turn crossing by ferry at night. They appreciated the relief. Artillery fire was fairly consistent till March 22nd when the Turks fired some thousand rounds in quick succession. After this they reserved ammunition for an evening bombardment, generally between 6 and 8. Shelling was mostly confined to the town and the fort where the Union Jack and the observation post offered good targets. They had some naval guns but the majority were forty pounders. On the right bank they had a species of trench mortars christened by our soldiers "Petulant Fanny." She fired very noisy fifteen inch bronze shells always in the same place but never hit anybody.

On January 22nd the first hostile aeroplane was sighted. From February 13th to March 2nd aviators' bombs caused more damage than shell fire. On March 18th one bomb falling on a hospital killed some British soldiers and wounded twenty-six, fourteen severely of whom four died. On March 21st four bombs were dropped in the neighbourhood of the headquarters killing many Arab women and children and the aviators sent a horse boat on the river which carried a 4.7in. gun. After this the aerial bombardment slackened possibly through lack of ammunition.

BRITISH AND OTTOMAN PRIVATES FRATERNISE.

In addition to the four British officers mentioned above one hundred British rank and file, six Indian officers and nine hundred and sixty-three Indian soldiers and followers have been brought down from Kut in our hospital ships. Turkish prisoners are to be given in exchange. The relations of the Kut garrison with the Turks are very smooth. Turkish officers gave every British soldier a handful of cigarettes

(Continued in Column 5.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

"HOPPING THE PARAPET."

TRENCH FIGHTING DESCRIBED.

(By Eye-Witness in Mesopotamia.)

In a tour of the trenches the thing which touches one's imagination most is the little step cut in the front wall of the firing line which the Tommy calls "H. P."—the taking off point for "hopping the parapet." On the quietest days the air is not salubrious on the other side of the loopholes and the "phuit, phuit" of the casual bullet is enough to cramp one's normal style of walking. During an assault when these messengers are thick and not like a hurricane, and the flash behind the rifles becomes a continual sheet of flame, one's inner machinery needs a bit of winding up before one makes the plunge. I often used to wonder what regiments would be given the honour of the first "hop" over the wall. I was bivouacing in the trenches for a day of two before the new Division came in. Parties of young officers of Kitchener's Army would come to have a look round as one inspects a house one is taking over. They seemed full of confidence and not at all impressed by the entanglements in front of the Turkish line.

INVITATION TO "COME ON."

On the night of the 4th April I was in the firing trench when the assault was made. We expected a bloody struggle, but found that the Turks were not holding the position in strength. This time they were not suprised. One of them had stood up on the parapet at midnight and made a declamation in a strange tongue. We wondered what it was all about and whether he knew that we were on the point of launching our attack. He seemed aware of some crisis and his tone was defiant and we interproted it as an invitation to "come on."

TAKING A TRENCH.

Our first line with the bombing parties crept over the parapet at 4-55. In a few seconds a cheer heard above the rifle and maxim fire told us that they had taken the trench. Immediately they were in, our guns opened on their third line. On the marsh side, where I was, the Turks were thinnest. The V——S on the left ran into a machine gun; they blew it up with handgreanades and killed the whole detachment. In other parts of the line batches of prisoners were taken. We went on, advancing under a screen of artillery fire which lifted from trench to trench as we swept down the Turkish position to the last line, a full mile in the rear.

It was good to have broken through and to be inspecting at close quarters familiar hostile landmarks which one had scanned so often through the telescope from "Jacob's Ladder" or the "Tower of Bakel." The Turkish observations mound was pitted with shell holes like a face marked with small-pox. Deep craters, yellow with lyddite, had made a mound round it. One only hoped that the Turk had been there sometimes to receive the salute. Not far away were graves with wooden head-posts suggesting a sense of security from the Arab resurectionist.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

In this freely acquired ground I was with a Division which did not know me. Luckily I had the foresight to get a pass from the General, the first written order of the kind I had asked for "to permit the bearer (Eyewitness with the I. E. F.) to pass into the fire trenches to witness the assault." When the first line fell I had "hopped the parapet." When the red flag waved over the second line I went on to the next trench. A zealous young officer arrested me. A mysterious bearded figure in khaki with belt and revolver, but no badge on sleeve or shoulder, hovering in the dim light between the first and second line of the Turkish trenches might well arouse suspicion. It was just the kind of trick the Hun would play on a new division, trusting to their ignorance of the personnel of the force. The young officer was very rude and turned his back on my civilities. As I took my pass from my pocket, I said something cheerful wishing to extricate him from an embarrassing position. But he was not to be cajoled. He seized my revolver and put a corporal on guard over me until a Brigade Major came up and made him disgorge his prey. This he did unwillingly and with visible disappointment. I might have reassured him. Hannah was the only lightly stocked covert he was likely to draw for a long time. He had a stomach full of fighting before the end of the day. I heard other officers of the division express their boredom and disappointment that the enemy had not put up a better fight. They thought the Turk was on the run, but we of Mesopotamia knew better. We had learnt by experience that he is a master in the art of retirement. Somewhere we knew not very far ahead, in that flat featureless innocent looking ground between the marsh and the river, there were Turkish heads concealed, and our first notice of them would be a slave of land.

A POSITION RUSHED.

We had not long to wait before we drew their fire. Three miles behind the El Hannah position the Turkish communication trenches continued in a line of defences parallel with the river, with flanking trenches prayed out north and south. This is known as the Falahiyer position, and it was here the enemy made his next stand. When the brigade who were leading came under heavy rifles and machine gun fire at a thousand yards they did the wise thing. They dug themselves in and waited for dark. Then we made a night attack and rushed the position. It was encouraging for us who were a few hundred yards behind and who were being occasionally 'strafed by an over" to hear a confident voice speaking at the advance end of the telephone "Yes——We'll go in to-night and clear them out——men will be tired ——need a rest——yes, the others can come up and carry on.

A LONG "HOP."

They did go in and clear them out, and it was done cleanly without doubt or hesitation like the General's voice at the telephone who recommended the operations. The Turks hung on doggedly and waited for the bayonet. The W——S took a machine gun. The officer manning it held on to the last. A long row of our dead lay in front; the men nearest it were riddled with bullets, but our wave broke. We pushed right through and consolidated our line some eight hundred yards in advance of the line the Turks had held.

It was a long "hop" from the parapet, but Kitchener's men were not baulked of their scrap. They are a cool, hard, determined-looking breed and they don't count the cost. They are burnt now to the complexion of Gurkhas. It is a hard campaign for them; but they endure wind and rain and sun and flood and a bed in the mire as indifferently as bullets.

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ramnarayen Harnundrai, a member of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Famine Relief Fund, vice Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas.

SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE.

NEED FOR BUILDING NEW SHIPS.

The incidence of the submarine campaign, and the making good of lost ships, are two phases of the same problem, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." The submarine campaign has never been responsible for the larger proportion of ships removed from the carrying trade of the country. The figures given by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge show that the losses from submarine and mine up to March 23, exclusive of fishing vessels were a little less than 4 per cent. Colonel Churchill, when First Lord, stated that the Admiralty demands upon the Mercantile Marine amounted to 20 per cent. of the total tonnage. That was in February, 1915. Another 5 per cent. was estimated as the loss on ships interned in enemy harbours, and from normal marine casualties.

At the present moment, we are told that the total withdrawal from carrying tonnage amounts to 50 per cent. Of this proportion, 5 per cent. represents approximately the war losses, and another 5 per cent. the wastage from internment and normal casualties, but the remaining 40 per cent. is due to naval and military requirements. These have just doubled in a little over a year chiefly on account of the undertakings at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia. Clearly therefore, the demands made by oversea enterprises are the primary cause of the depletion of mercantile shipping for trade purposes, and not the losses due to enemy action.

The deficiency of merchant shipping can only be done by building new ships. The tonnage requisitioned by the naval and military authorities may be expected automatically to decrease as our commitments oversea are restricted. Now that the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has taken place, there should be fewer calls for carrying capacity in the Mediterranean. But the submarine menace, which aims at reducing the carrying capacity of the Allies and neutrals alike, in order that at the end of the war Germany shall be left with the largest amount of tonnage, can only be met in two ways; first, by offensive action against the submarines lessening the losses; and secondly, by building new ships to take the place of those which have been sunk.

RESTRICTIONS ON LUXURIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Board of Trade announces that the imports of tobacco will be reduced by two-thirds on June 1st.

Mr. Runciman has introduced a Bill to reduce the brewing of beer by fifteen per cent.

G. I. P. R. ALL-STEEL TRAIN.

It is stated that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will shortly put into service an all-steel train in India, and will use it on the Bombay-Delhi line for the conveyance of intermediate and third class passengers. According to "Railway," there are four third class carriages in the train and two other third class with luggage and guard's compartments. Each carriage is 68 feet long, and the body, including the roofs, is of steel plate, riveted and welded to steel supporting members, so that the whole of the body with the underframe, on which the body is built as one piece, is of steel. Inside the "shell" the fittings and furniture in touch with the passengers are of wood, as also the window frames, venetians, etc., whilst the actual internal lining is of asbestos heat-resisting composition held up with wooden mouldings secured to the steel members. The train has steel disc wheels and is lighted by gas. The bogies are of improved construction, and it is the first train to go out without side-chains. The risk of couplings giving way by a too rapid application, by the guard, of the continuous brakes is obviated by new and improved valves fitted in the guard's van, so that the guard can make a gradual application of the brakes.

At a meeting of sub-assistant surgeons at Karachi, about 29 volunteered for military duty at Karachi but only one gentleman volunteered for service throughout India.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

TACTLESS PROFESSORS AND TOUCHY STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the recent trouble in the Presidency College, is published together with the resolution of the Government of Bengal on the subject:—

After thanking the Committee, which consisted of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Chairman, Mr. Hornell, Mr. C. W. Peake, the Rev. J. Mitchell of Bankura and Mr. Herambchandra Maitra, of the City College, the resolution continues with regard to the strike which occurred in January:

The Committee of Inquiry are of opinion that it is clearly established that some at any rate of the Students' Committee entirely failed in their duty and that so far from assisting the Principal some members rendered the task of the Principal more difficult by deliberate misrepresentations of his attitude.

In respect of the assault on Prof. Oaten, the Committee are impressed with the gravity of the offence committed by those who organised and carried it out and consider they should be severely punished.

As to the light thrown by these incidents upon the general question of discipline in the College the view taken is that it would be base on these two incidents alone to make a sweeping condemnation of the entire College or to conclude that there had been any lack of strenuous and successful effort on the part of the Principal and the staff to maintain discipline in the institution.

The Committee consider on the other hand that the true reasons for the present condition of things, must be sought for in other directions. They come finally to the conclusion, in which the Governor-in-Council concurs, that no further disciplinary action of a general nature is required and that the Governing Body may be left to deal with any individuals who may have been concerned in the assault on Prof. Oaten and also with those members of the Students' Consultative Committee who were implicated in the strike.

FERMENT DUE TO POLITICAL CAUSES.

The Committee have made a careful examination of the general state of discipline at the Presidency College. They find that recently there has been some ferment among the students as a body due in main to political causes which has resulted in the spread of the spirit of insubordination and the existence of what is described as the spirit of excessive touchiness. The Committee note that there is a tendency among these young men to insist upon what they consider to be their rights without full realisation of their accompanying responsibilities. These unfortunate conditions are attributed in part to the activities of dangerous revolutionary propagandists and to the baneful influence of injudicious discussion in the public press, of breaches of discipline. They are also, in the opinion of the Committee, due in part to the irritation caused by the division of the members of the College staff between the Indian and the Provincial Educational Services and to want of free intercourse between the European professors and the students which has led on four specified occasions in the past four years, to the exhibition of want of tact on the part of the teachers and to undue sensitiveness on the part of the pupils.

The Governor-in-Council believes that the Committee have accurately summarised the disturbing influences. The Committee make 12 recommendations, each of which has been carefully considered by the Governor-in-Council. He accepts the suggestion that the Governing Body of the Presidency College should be reconstituted so as to make it more representative and bring it into closer touch both with the Government and the public. Immediate action will be taken to give effect to this recommendation.

EUROPEAN TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

The Governor-in-Council further accepts the views expressed by the Committee with regard to the departmental system in the College the departmental system in the College and also with regard to the desirability of reconstituting the Consultative Committee of Students on a basis other than the system of election which has clearly proved a failure. These views will now be brought to the notice of the Principal and the Governing Body.

In the fifth recommendation the Committee deal with the relations between the members of the Indian Educational Service and of the Provincial Educational Service and suggest that the members of the teaching staff should be appointed not to services but to posts on incremental salaries. The whole question of the future constitution of the two services was discussed very thoroughly before the Public Services Commission. It will be impossible to take any further action in the matter until the recommendations of the Commission have been dealt with.

The Governor-in-Council is in full sympathy with the views of the Committee that in order to promote intercourse and foster a better understanding between the European professors and the students, the former should possess a competent knowledge of the vernaculars and be encouraged to learn classical Indian languages. The Committee's recommendation on this subject will be considered in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

The Committee further advise that the should take an active part in the instruction of the students. Orders have already been received from the Government of India sanctioning the appointment of two professors of the College as Bursar and Dean respectively and the Governor-in-Council hopes that in view of the relief which will thus be afforded to the Principal, he may be able to carry out the recommendation made by the Committee.

The Governor-in-Council is not prepared to accept without some qualification the suggestion that professors of note should be transferred from other colleges to the staff of the Presidency College. He appreciates, however, the value of the recommendation that graduates of special distinction with some experience in teaching, should alone be appointed to the Presidency College and suitable action will be taken to give effect to its proposals.

For structural alterations designed to minimise the likelihood of disturbances in the corridors the matter will be referred to the Principal to submit proposals to the Governing Body before they are sent to the Government.

MISCHIEVOUS DISCUSSION IN PRESS.

The Committee refer in the following terms to the question of discussion in the press of breaches of discipline in educational institutions:—"It is essential that a definite pronouncement should be made by the Government as to the incalculable mischief likely to result from injudicious discussion in the public press, of questions relating to breaches of discipline in educational institutions. At the same time we recognise that the most effective remedy for the situation would be the creation of *esprit-de-corps* which would render impossible the ventilation of grievances in the public press."

The Governor-in-Council emphatically endorses these views to which he desires to draw the attention of the editors of newspapers in Bengal. He trusts that they will recognise the grave injury which may be caused to the student community by public discussion of the grievances of youths who are still in *statu pupillari*.

The question of the management of the Eden Hindu Hostel with which the Committee deal in their eleventh recommendation will be taken up at once. The Governor-in-Council will also take into consideration the general recommendations on the subject of hostels.

The Committee refer finally to the undesirable character of the present surroundings of the Presidency College. The proposals for the removal of the College to a more suitable situation, were considered some ten years back when it was deliberately decided to retain the College on its present site and elaborate plans were prepared for its future expansion. A considerable area of land has since been acquired and laoboratories been built at large cost. The Governor-in-Council will, however, examine the papers connected with the previous proposals in the light of the present recommendation of the Committee.

"When the war is over, France, Belgium, and Britain will be faced with the problem of finding some form of war memorial adequate to the greatest and longest battle of which the world has any record," says the "Spectator." "The Battle of the Trenches is a battle which has already lasted for eighteen months and will in all human probability last two years. The suggestion is that a wide Memorial Road should be laid out in the noman's land, the dead ground, between the two trench lines, and should run from Nieuport to Basle, from the sea to the Alps—a great road with monuments to the fallen and to the deeds of heroism done by this or that individual company, regiment, brigade, division, and army, scattered along it, and marked also with chronological and geographical records of the war."

(Continued from Column 5.)

firm employs 12,000 workmen no females at all.

THE NATIONAL SHOPS.

Lastly, we were shown the "National," that is popular workshops made by a firm which has works also in Russia. We were shown a gigantic agglomerate of buildings covering across. They are all of one storey, full of light, made of steel and glass with light wooden partitions. About one half of them is still unfinished, but work is going on at full speed, and the whole will soon be completed, judging by the time it took to complete what already exists. "In August, 1915," said the engineer in charge, "when our company began negotiations with the Government, it was all fields and empty spaces here. The basis of our agreement is that we deliver to the Government a completely equipped establishment, the Government taking upon itself all the other expenses."

Though not all the shops are ready, they accommodate already 1,200 benches, and some shops already turn out over 21,000 shells a week. When everything is completed, the staff will amount to 2,000 men. The male department turns out 8 in. and the female 5in. shells. Hosts of girls are training here like students, under the guidance of older women, dressed in bright blue uniforms. Much material is said to be wasted before the inexperienced hands learn their trade, but the number of women from all classes of society trained in this class of work is steadily growing.

This striking experiment in organisation of private initiative and efforts for military purposes is highly characteristic of a nation which is accustomed to do big things on private account. Here lies the reason for the pride and strength of English character.

"THE BRITISH KRUPPS."

VISIT TO GREAT MUNITION WORKS.

M. A. Bashmakoff, one of the Russian journalists who recently paid a visit to England, has contributed to the "Official Messenger" of Petrograd his impressions of a great industrial centre. He writes:—

We are in a celebrated city. The sky is metallic—I have never seen such bronze hue of the sun-rays as here. The dismalness of the city is indescribable. Miles of streets stretch without any windows—a sort of narrow corridor between dark brick walls, behind which one hears the clash of steel, and above which hangs a black smoke, almost palpable, the celebrated "palpable brown air" of Dickens. We are driving in motors to the place where the works to be inspected are situated. The city is intersected in certain parts by high black viaducts, over which trains run, which serve the numerous and widely scattered factories and works. Sometimes we drive miles and miles along brick walls, the top of which is made of ore-slag.

At last we come to the first and most amazing object of our attention, the main nest of the works of the British Krupp's. A dark cloud floats over our heads when we cross the threshold of this unearthly kingdom. A thought flits through my head from Dante or Virgil—I know not which: Where is Charon and his boat, for here is Styx and Acheron!

We first inspect a long row of furnaces. What a striking contrivance for stocking! A locomotive, a crane, and a shovel with coal are combined into one ingenious apparatus. Along the front of the furnaces are constructed aerial rails on which moves an object similar to a locomotive, but not standing on, but hanging from, the rails. Behinid is a mechanic, and at his least touch the whole machine rises or lowers, approaches the fire-box doors of each furnace, opens their deadly hell (into which we can only look through dark glasses), brings up a wagonnette of coal, raises it by means of a lever, pushes it into the fire, turns, withdraws, and again closes the gates of hell; then the locomotive runs farther and feeds every monster in turn, one by one.

We go back behind the barks of the furnaces. There we see an abyss some 100 ft. deep and about 280 ft. wide. Below are rails on which engines move to and fro. Over our heads something gigantic and dark is floating at a considerable height with a roar, under the very steel and glass roof, which is hanging up there and is running about in the air, as it were, is a gigantic steam crane which is connected with movable bridges extending over the entire width of the vault. The monster is transporting a colossal receptacle for molten steel which will soon be poured into it.

The moment is one of solemn tension. Over the abyss, on a little steel balcony with a scarcely perceptible balustrade, is seen a man doing something. A moment later, and from there comes down a terrible stream so intolerably hot that we do not know where to seek cover. This is a veritable Imatra (a waterfall in Finland) of molten metal. Through the dark glasses it looks like a waterfall of snowy whiteness. Forty tons of metal are pouring into the receptacle; sometimes, we are told, 80 tons are poured down.

Then began hours and hours of passing marvels quick as in a cinema. Here they bring nearer to us something round, hot, of blinding whiteness, like a sun. It is subjected to an endless combing and coaxing. It splashes and smokes. It is placed under a hydraulic press. It is beaten by a terrible hammer, each blow of which equals eight tons. Willy nilly, the little "sun," under the effect of such caresses, flattens out, becomes wider and ultimately turns into—a carriage wheel.

MAKING OF GUNS.

Afterwards we are taken through the stages of manufacture of the giant 15in. which adorn the super-*Dreadnought*, the Queen Elizabeth. First it must be remembered that the weight of such a gun is 96 tons. The hydraulic press which has to squeeze the metal of such monsters develops a pressure of 3,500 tons, but there is another one in the works of 10,000 tons. We were shown combined steel trunks, containing potentially three 15in. guns. When such Siamese twins are disunited the boring process begins, which has for its object the formation of the barrels.

One of the essential operations which is required in order to lend to the metal the necessary degree of hardness and elasticity is to lower the giant gun, in a vertical position, into an oil bath. With this object in view special wells have been dug out, into which one descends to the depth of 70 ft. by a spiral stairs. The crane at work there lifts 130 tons.

These works are also engaged for the Russian Government. I was shown a gun ordered by our Admiralty for a Russian *Dreadnought*. It is 45 ft. long. The making of a big gun takes 11 months. Some idea of the importance and productive capacity of these works can be formed from the fact that they employ in their various departments, scattered all over England, 75,000 workers and that they are engaged at this particular moment on the making of 1,000 guns. The firm has supplied us so far with 96 guns and has equipped our State works at Tsarritsyn.

We were then taken to another establishment which produces 800 tons of munitions a week. Here we were shown the manufacture of 15in. shells. Enormous shops full of light and air, with iron and glass roofs, but partly finished. Still half of the benches are already at work, and 15in. shells are being turned out in red-hot condition by means of 2,000 tons pressure. We were shown mountains of these 15in. shells in special depots. But shells are not the only things made here. We were conducted through a glass covered gallery where steel is made in all shapes and forms. It is said that this is the longest gallery in existence—about 12,000ft. The

(Continued in Column 4.)

WAR AND ECONOMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A drive or a walk through the Kalbadevi Road and the adjoining streets inhabited by high caste Hindus at night time during the last week must have brought to the notice of any careless observer a fete of electric lights, at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi and some of the houses, of rich people residing in that lacality. It is easy to understand that this is the wedding season amongst our people and the splendour and profusion of lights are concomitants of the paraphernalia of these occasions. One can safely assert that electricity runs rampant amongst them on such occasions. If I try to detail all the various items of expenditures and dilate upon each appendage of the ceremonies my letter will be too long to enable me to bring out the moral of my story and the same will be thrown in the background. Suffice it to say that the expenses on such occasions amongst our people run up to five figures or more. If it be necessary, I can cite instances of more than a lakh of rupees being spent, in our richest families in erecting, fitting up, decorating, and lighting Mandaps, holding grand processions, with the playing of various bands, and other musical instruments, feasting their castemen, and making presents to relatives, friends, subordinates and others. Not the remotest conception of thought of economy or thrift lurks in their brains at the time, I respectfully ask these gentlemen, is it fair and just to indulge in such luxuries and squander away their fortunes after such trivolous objects during the short space of three or four days, when the whole of our Empire is deluged in such a Titanic struggle? It is a fact that the very brethren and kith and kin of these millionaires in humbler circumstances are able to perform these ceremonies, with due observance of all details, within moderate expenses. Cannot these millionaires forego these temporary and ephemeral but excessive indulgences and devote such huge sums saved thereby to better objects? Under ordinary circumstances, one would have called the attention of these rich men to the need of education, sanitation, or medical or other relief amongst their own people. But at present the war and the sufferings caused thereby to our wounded soldiers and their families claim our first and paramount attention.

Another point that strikes a temporary sojourner in Bombay is the free indulgence of people in all sorts of pleasure on Saturday nights. The Saturday night is known as the golden night. In ordinary times one would not grudge, those who can afford a night's enjoyment after a week's hard labour. But, Sir, if an intelligent calculator took it into his head to estimate the expenses incurred in such indulgences on that night, by all, high and low, in Bombay. I mean, expenses after theatres, cinemas, nautch parties, dancing girls and various other amusements, together with the concomitant cost of taxis, carriage hire, flowers, attars, pans etc., the figure I believe will exceed a lakh of rupees. If one considers this aspect of the question and the fact that such indulgences are a pure luxury, one easily realises the justification of the Imperial Government in imposing a duty on tickets. I do not plead in the imposition of any such duty here, because in India there are very few cities, that can afford opportunities of indulgence like Bombay; and the tax if imposed would realise a mere trifle to the Exchequer. My point is saving; still I think it absurd to insist upon absolute stoppage of all such expenses. Surely a reduction can properly be effected; say, those who are in the habit of enjoying all the four nights in a month ought to sacrifice their pleasures to the extent of one night and others in proportion, and thus effect a saving of one fourth in the cost of amusements and if these savings are rightly and rigidly devoted to charity and in the relief of the wounded, they will bring in every month without causing any special inconveniences to the donors, a lakh of rupees according to the above calculation.

Is it too much to expect this from the patriotism of our Bombayites when our beloved King-Emporer has set the noble example of economy and devoted his savings to the cause of relief of suffering? The savings thus effected will give relief to many a sufferer who has bled for the cause of the Empire.

It would not be out of place to point out here that although India has not been benefited to the same extent as the neutral States like the United States and Japan who are piling up volumes of wealth on account of the conditions created by the war; still it can safely be asserted that, on account of the general rise in prices of all commodities she has realised a fair share of profits and her old stock of commodities that was unsaleable or was selling at a loss, has been nearly cleared and left a fine margin of profits to the merchants. To cite one instance the stock of piecegoods in Bombay last year at this time was above one hundred fifty thousand bales, to-day it is hardly one-third of it, and every merchant has made some profit on account of the continuous upward tendency of the market. Dealers in dyes especially have realised enormous profits, and many a small merchant has established his business on a sound footing during the current year on account of the harvest of profits, reaped by him. None can deny the fact that India being a part and parcel of the Empire has also to share the burden imposed on it by this world war. Still it is no exaggeration to say that an amount of wealth has been earned and saved by her sons.

I think the Imperial war Loan of 5 p.c. repayable within the period of five years, combined with the facility of recovery of interest offered ought to be popular; and can we not expect our Indian merchants and other well-to-do people, to invest their savings effected by the curtailment of luxuries, or profits earned, I say can we not expect them to invest them in his war loan and serve the Empire in its hour of need and reap a fair measure of profits for themselves?—Yours etc.,

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA.

Bombay, May 17.

HOW I ENTERED GERMANY.

RUSSIAN JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCES.

ELABORATE SYSTEM OF SEARCH.

By means of a false passport and other less obvious devices, a correspondent of a Russian newspaper, the "Retch," succeeded in penetrating into Germany and staying some time in Berlin. The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a translation of the first of the vivid, realistic and convincing articles in which he describes his experiences.

Four o'clock.—My dinner finished. I went on deck. Twilight was falling over the sea, and it was getting colder. The contours of two torpedo boats, steaming alongside our boat, were little by little fading away. Only two similar constellations of bright spots on each side of our vessel tells us of their presence. Something flashes up in front—and again—and once more. A white streak appears in the dark sky, like some huge exclamation mark, it sways to and fro, bends on one side and then drops straight on our boat and along the deck—these are rays of a searchlight darting from one point to another as if feeling for something.

We are entering Warnemuende. There is a bustle among the passengers on board. Bags, parcels and luggage are hastily gathered together. Close by are the headlights on the jetty. We are in harbour, and the boat moves slowly alongside the stone quay. Just in front of us there is a huge shed hastily constructed of bare boards. Immediately the boat stops some arc lights flare up, and the first thing one notices is a row of grey figures in grey helmets and a few comically stout figures of some solid German Landsturm sentries.

PASSPORTS READY.

From the quay comes a loud cry: "Passe bereits halten" (Hold passports ready).

The gangways are lowered, soldiers rush up, take away our luggage, and disappear. The passengers are taken on shore in single file and directed to the shed.

We enter a large compartment partitioned off by wooden bars into a series of long stalls of such a width that one is obliged to stand in a queue. We are divided up into four separate queues—men, women, passengers for Hamburg, and passengers for Berlin.

All the doors of the room (or, to be more correct, the compartment of the wooden shed) are zealously guarded by sentries. The chief is a non-commissioned officer of the Landsturm. Our passports are taken away from us and we are admitted one by one into the next compartment through a special door.

MY TURN COMES.

Finally my turn comes. I am admitted into a small room, where, behind the counter, are three German officers, a lieutenant and two subs., and a civilian. I recognise at once in this civilian my sixth fellow-traveller, who was in the same compartment with me in the train, and who disappeared so early during the journey.

My previous surmise about him proved correct.

"Your name?" "Who are you?" "What nationality?" "Where do you come from?" "Where are you going?" "Why?"

These queries, usual on such occasions, are heaped upon me one after the other.

SEARCH.

One of the "subs," takes my passport and guides me into the next room; the civilian follows him. I am in a large custom house hall provided with counters running on both sides; on these counters our luggage is heaped. I look for mine.

"Open, and take out all contents," comes a sharp order from the lieutenant.

I clear out everything up to the last dirty handkerchief. The projector on a stand flares up with a hiss and under its piercing rays my clothes are passed one after the other. Each double collar is opened; every tie is searched and the socks turned inside out.

After this second cycle of the German purgatory my belongings are again packed up and proper labels attached.

Am I free at last? No. I am taken into a third room, before the presence of the superior authority, the Herr Hauptmann and a few young officers.

QUESTIONS.

At first come the usual questions: "Name?" "Where?" "Why?" and then: "What is your profession?"

I name a certain branch of business which I chose to represent.

"You are going to Germany on business?"

"Yes."

"With what firms and in what towns do you intend doing business?"

I give the names and addresses of a few firms.

An energetic lieutenant reaches from one of the numerous shelves a directory and checks my statement.

"Gut. Where have you been living recently?"

I give the name of a neutral country.

"How long have you lived there?"

I reply.

"An whence are you proceeding from Germany?"

I name a town in another country.

"And what is your permanent address?"

I again give a reply, but of course I do not mention Moscow or any other Russian town.

Without saying a word the lieutenant hands to the captain a few Baedekers. I recognise their red bindings.

"You say you have lived so many years at N? Can you tell me where you lived there?"

I name a street and the number of a house which I know to exist in N, but where I have never lived.

"You know of course the street Y? Can you tell me how the square at the end of it is called?"

I give the necessary reply, and submit to a further string of such questions. I have to tell the whereabouts of the Post Office, the Palace, such and such a theatre shops, statues, etc., etc. In short, I had to give such information as the captain could easily check by his Baedeker. I passed the examination with honours.

"You say you lived constantly at——" he does not finish his sentence, as if wishing to trip me up. I repeat the name of a tiny little town in a small neutral country, and I cannot help laughing inwardly at the perplexity in which the German officer will soon find himself, because I know that a description of this little town will not be found in any of the Baedekers. He searches his Baedeker for the place, and having found only a tiny dot on the map angrily gives up the game.

A THOROUGH EXAMINATION.

"Now will you follow me," says one of the lieutenants, and guides me to a corridor, along both sides of which run cubicles like cloak-rooms in a miniature theatre in some provincial town. We enter one of the cubicles.

"Will you have the goodness to undress but, first, of all, please take off your boots." The lieutenant takes the boots and hands them over to the soldier who accompanies us.

"Have no fear. We shall rip them open and take off the heels, but we will sew them up again and return in good condition."

Of course, it is useless to protest; I take off everything. All my body, right down to my feet and nails, is carefully inspected by means of an electric lamp. The lining of my suit is all ripped open, but is not sewn up again. The contents of my pockets are carefully examined. Needless to say, I have no letters, books, papers nor documents, except my passport. The lieutenant takes his glasses and looks through my passport, opens my watch, looks at its mechanism, reads the trade mark of the manufacturers, and then takes my fountain pen, with which I never part, pours out the ink, and is busy probing its inside with a hat-pin.

WHAT A FOUNTAIN PEN MAY TELL.

"What can one hide there?" I ask inquisitively.

"Have you never seen pendants, rings and other things? You hold them up to the light, and through a tiny little point you see highly magnified views of cathedrals, of mountains, or of towns, etc. Well, you can do the same with any document—reduce it photographically and carry it at the bottom of your fountain pen."

I had to agree that this was quite possible. The lieutenant is chatting freely with me, at the same time, of course, trying to catch me unawares. But I am on my guard. My boots were brought in, and, indeed, on the soles one could see new neat stitches.

A DREAM—AWAKENING TO FOLLOW.

I dress, and at last the final stage is reached. A fifth officer haggles with me about the time I should spend in Germany, and I obtain permission to stay ten days in Berlin and four in Dresden.

I breathe freely once more and go on the platform. I look at my watch; all these investigations and searches have taken up altogether 55 minutes. I find my place in the train and make myself comfortable. Four hours hence I shall be in Berlin.

Somehow I cannot believe it, and it seems to me that it is all a dream.

Mon corps à la terre.
Mon ame à Dieu,
Mon cœur à la France.

These three little lines, writes "The Times" military correspondent, were found by the writer scribbled on the wooden casing of a bombproof in a first line trench in France within pistol shot of the enemy. They were not written to be seen, still less to be published. They were amongst many others of the same character. They could not have been written by an English soldier. They were just the pencilled thoughts of a *poilu*. But how rare, how pathetic, and how beautiful!

Of all the truly wonderful things of this wonderful war, assuredly the *moral* of the French Army is the most wonderful of all. Think of it! Twenty months of devastating war; one French woman out of three in mourning; many fair departments and the best of the French black country in the hands of the enemy; no term to the war discoverable by the wit of man; regiments renewed from top to bottom, not once, but many times; the national life suspended; the savings of half a century thrown into the melting-pot; and yet here, in close and deadly conflict with a numerous and still formidable enemy, that inestimable and most precious treasure, the *moral* of the Army, wholly untarnished and unsubdued. Rather, with each call upon a generous race the *moral* rises. To ever-rising demands France replies with ever-rising spirit. She has been great before. But never, surely, so great as now. "Rather than accept slavery at German hands," said General de Castelnau to the writer, "the French race will die upon the battlefield." And so it will. In very truth it will.

In the mighty fires of war this grand old race has become purified. It has lost, if it ever possessed, all sense of self and selfishness. It is one. It is absolutely united. It is determined. If lightness was ever its bane, there is something to be said for lightness which causes spirits to rise superior to all misfortunes, and to look fate squarely and gaily in the face. In the warmest corner of the *premiere ligne bis*—the line of resistance—and in the first line of all where the watchers wait calmly for the death that is swift and always close at hand, there is a smile of confidence for the stranger who passes by a cheery wood, a quick repartee, and an unmistakable but indefinable sense of superiority to the enemy. The *poilu* knew before anyone else—before his chiefs, before all of us—that the Boche was a beaten man. He knew it by instinct, by atavism, by the practice of war for two thousand years. No one told him. He knew. And the *permissionnaires* went off on furlough and told the old folk at home to cheer up, for the tide had turned. The front brought the message of confidence to the rear, and not the other way about. The chiefs, and the old folk, and the rest of us, learnt it from the *poilu*, because the *poilu* came of a martial race to the manner born. He had taken the bully's measure. He was sure.

THE WOMENFOLK.

Certainly, nothing great comes in this world without effort, and it is necessary to turn from the contemplation of the sublime and to trace out as well as we can some of the causes which have contributed to the military revival of France since the dark days of August, 1914. Let us give honour where it is first due, and say that the exemplary fortitude of the women of France, of the mothers and the wives, their signal patience, their silence in great sorrow and through never ceasing anxiety, have been the foundation of a great revival. If decorations have the charm which some attribute to them, then surely a cross with a blood-stained laurel wreath has been deserved by every mother and wife in France whose son or husband has died fighting; and that cross, with the dead *poilu's* casque, would remain for ages to come the most cherished heirloom of the family. He died, they will say, in that great campaign which was fought to preserve the honour of France and the liberties of Europe from German savagery.

THE ANCIENTS AND THE YOUTHS.

How can one fail also to appreciate the indefatigable labours of the old men, the boys, and the girls who have taken the places of the able-bodied men, and in a thousand ways, but perhaps in agriculture most of all, have sought to maintain, and to a superb extent have maintained, the culture of France? Go where one will in France, yes, even up to the shell-swept zone, the old intensive cultivation goes on. Now, as before, every inch of soil is tended with loving care. Now, as before, though most of the old working hands have gone, and though many will never return, the earth in France brings forth her increase, the cattle are pastured, the flocks tended, the hedges trimmed, the roads preserved in beautiful condition. Early and late they work, these ancients, youths, and maids; and just as the Pucelle, with the Tricolor on her well poised sword, rides there triumphantly before the Cathedral of Reims—devastated deliberately by the Hunnish horde—so do these modern maids of France defy the fates, and keep for their country and their men the marvellous crops which our wondering yeomen have watched from seed time to harvest in astonishment without end.

THE WAR MINISTRY.

Let it also be said that the French Ministry of War has surpassed itself in administrative capacity. The writer ventured to congratulate General Roques upon the brilliant achievements of his department, proofs of which are manifest in all the armies of France. Effectives complete, depots full, munitions abundant, equipment strong, clothing and casques very suitable, and transport efficiently maintained. The food is good and abundant. The soldier feels that his wants are attended to. He has confidence because his company is at full strength. He can afford to send two shells to answer the German one; the *munitions de querre et de bouche* are, to his certain knowledge, abundant and good. The old improvidence has gone, and though the *poilu* remains as eminent an improviser as ever, he is happy to see stacks of shells as he advances towards the enemy, and to know that he is carried to the front in an autobus and provided with fresh bread every day. He looks back from the heights of Vaux and sees long lines of automobiles tearing along in an endless chain. Above him, the intrepid aviators keep watch and ward. Below him, the tireless miners make sport of death. Around him, in the battered trenches, the fixed and flashing bayonets of his friends are ready for the last word in a soldier's argument. Down somewhere in the depths of his gallant soul he is an artist, the *poilu*, and his sense of artistic achievement is satisfied to the full.

COMMAND AND STAFF.

Not among the least, surely, of the causes of the *poilu's* confidence is the proved efficiency of the Command and Staff. Not without some distressing creaks and cracks does the machinery of the higher command of armies attain to its necessary potence in war, and not all at once can the soldiers of peace be replaced by the soldiers of war. But the work has gone on, ruthlessly it may be, with the result that the fighting men have come to the front and that the fittest only have survived. Joffre and de Castelnau, Petain and Foch, Gouraud and Franchet d'Esperey, with many more, give high distinction to the French Command, while with them there work the Staffs whose labours some of us have followed for a quarter of a century and learnt to admire long ago. Take it as one will, individually or a whole, the French Command is very strong, while a professional Staff, versed in all modern military sciences, accords the commanders enlightened support. Since the great turning points of the Yser and the Marne this war has been fought with the intelligence that we had the right to expect from the soldiers in command, but it has also been fought with foresight, with coolness, and with a sense of practical realities which have been sometimes missing in the past, and it is the supreme merit of M. Briand and his Government that they have consistently reposed in the higher command the confidence that is its due.

THE REGIMENTAL CADRES.

The hardest task of all in this war has fallen upon the regimental cadres, and right nobly have they responded. It is to them very largely that is due the maintenance of strict discipline in quarters, on the march, and in battle, and so well have they laboured that discipline, instead of crumbling under all the disintegrating influences of war, has become firmer than ever. The officers and the *sousofficiers* are always to the front when hard work is to be done. They are perfectly indefatigable. They watch over their men, and the writer has seen nowhere along all the whole Western front better relations between the *grades* and the men than in the armies of France. Their enthusiasm is boundless and class is sunk in national endeavour. If it is a link with the past to find ourselves with a Ney or a Davoust as guides in the battle, it is equally a joy when the machine-gun corporal points out to us with pride how well his skilfully concealed favourite flanks a line of trench, or, trained upon the discovered emplacement of a German gun, only waits for it to bark in order to pulverise it to death. The sense of duty is the prevailing note, even down to the Territorial *équipe* told off to the maintenance of a boyau, or communicating trenches, which is swept and brushed and tended like the daintiest boudoir in the Faubourg St. Germain. As for the motor-transport men, they work without sleep, and have earned the eternal gratitude of the army. Not even the Prussian aspirant officer who salutes us in the best Potsdam manner and reports that a company of prisoners is ready for our inspection, is so precise in saluting as every *poilu* in the trenches. A dirty soldier who fails to salute an officer may possibly fight as well as another who is clean and precise in his discipline, but as many mickles make a muckle, so small blemishes lead to great, and one must attribute to the maintenance of the well-being, the cleanliness, and the discipline of French soldiers by the regimental officers and the *grades* no small share in the maintenance of the efficiency of the French armies.

THE MORAL OF THE ARMY.

The *moral* of the army, said General Petain to the writer at Verdun, is high. There is no doubt of it. The light censorship of letter enables each Army Commander to keep his finger upon the pulse of opinion in his army, and he cannot be misinformed. From a thousand signs the most incompetent observer can recognise that the information is correct. When the writer was poring over a map with General Petain it might reasonably have been supposed that the discussion was whether Mort Homme or Vaux could hold, or whether the thundering cannon of the enemy would make somewhere a breach. But the map was of the Eastern Mediterranean, and in the midst of one of the greatest battles of history the Commander was capable of detaching himself from his immediate surroundings and of discussing operations in very distant fields. He could do so because all his measures were taken, and although a very delicate operation was planned for Malancourt that night, the General's confidence in his sector commanders and his troops enabled his mind to be at rest. It was the same with that grand leader the chivalrous Gouraud, it was the same with General Joffre, massive and vast in character as in intellect, and it was the same with de Castelnau, so rapid in decision and so quick in thought.

The mind of the leaders of the great armies of France are at rest because they have taken their enemy's measure. They know that arduous times lie ahead, but in regard to their own troops they have no doubt at all. The strong sense of duty which pervades all ranks, the numbers at disposal, the powerful armament, and last, but not least, the high *moral* of the French troops, give a sense of security which nothing can abate. It is with a feeling of deep admiration and content that one leaves regretfully these noble men, and with a very strong sense that nothing which we can do to aid them must be left undone.

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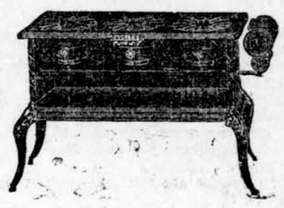

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